

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Friday, January 28, 1994

No. 34,497

Senate Urges Clinton to Lift Embargo On Vietnam

Nonbinding 62-38 Vote Gives Political Support To Reluctant President

By Thomas W. Lippman

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted by a wide margin on Thursday to urge President Bill Clinton to lift the United States embargo on trade with Vietnam.

War veterans, conservative Republicans and members of the Armed Services Committee joined some liberal Democrats to approve, by a vote of 62 to 38, a resolution sponsored by Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, who spent nearly six years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, and John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, a decorated Vietnam veteran who later turned against the war.

The lineup could provide substantial political cover for Mr. Clinton as he evaluates a recommendation from his foreign-policy advisers to lift the embargo.

According to sources, Mr. Clinton has hesitated to take the step, which would symbolically put a final end to the 30-year conflict between the United States and the Vietnamese Communists, because of his own history of avoiding the draft rather than serve in Vietnam.

Mr. Clinton has said he will not lift the embargo until he is satisfied that Vietnam is doing all it can to assist in the quest for information about the fate of more than 2,200 Americans still listed as missing from the war.

The Senate vote was the second big political lift this week for those who favor ending the embargo and allowing U.S. companies to leave the bitterness of the Vietnam War behind and participate in that country's fast-growing economy.

The Senate vote followed hours of sometimes passionate debate. The basic argument was this: Would lifting the trade embargo encourage Vietnam to continue making amends, documents and artifacts available to U.S. teams searching for the missing, or would it remove all leverage and reward Vietnam even as it continues to avoid telling the truth?

But in a larger sense, the debate was about whether the war is finally over or not. Mr. Kerry argued that more than half of Vietnam's 70 million people are under the age of 24 and had no part in the Vietnam War. He said that U.S. trade, embargo, while Japan, France and others are doing business there "is an embargo against ourselves," he said.

"I think it is time to get Americans into Vietnam," said Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, a Vietnam veteran. "It is time for us to lift the trade embargo. It is time for us to send an ambassador to Vietnam."

The resolution, attached to the State Department authorization bill, does not call for establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam or sending an ambassador. That step appears to be years away, even if the trade embargo is lifted soon.

The Democrats As Centrists: A Hit in Polls

By Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — One of the central themes of Bill Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign was that he would, if elected, help shape a "new" Democratic Party. The underlying claim was that his election would push the party away from some of the liberal policies of the previous generation.

A year after President Clinton took office, the public believes the Democratic Party is more centrist, and there is some evidence it is in fact moving in that direction. Important figures

NEWS ANALYSIS

on the party's left are changing their goals, voters are telling pollsters that the Democratic Party is more moderate, and Mr. Clinton's own popularity ratings have risen when voters see him as more centrist and have fallen when he is identified with liberal causes.

It remains unclear how much of this has been forced by Mr. Clinton and how much is a response to political pressure.

Two of the most significant developments involve leaders of the Democratic Party's liberal wing, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York.

For almost all of last year, Mr. Jackson was generally discredited by the press and by elected officials as he pounded on liberal and progressive themes, including his often-repeated demand that Mr. Clinton press for a large-scale increase in urban spending.

But as soon as Mr. Jackson shifted the focus of his commentary to the issue of black-on-black violence and crime, he regained center stage on front pages and television news. He faced criticism from some allies on his left and among blacks for taking on the issue, but the media payoff has been enormous and may well reflect the broader concerns of the public.

Mr. Cuomo, in turn, effectively opened his

See DEMOCRATS, Page 5

Newsstand Prices	
Antilles.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40.1. Fr
Armenia.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12.00 FF
Comoros.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 FF
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Senegal.....9.00 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....1.00 CFA
Guinea.....1.12 CFA	Turkey.....1.12 CFA
Iran (C).....1.12 CFA	Turkey.....1.12 CFA
Jordan.....1.12 CFA	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....1.12 CFA	U.S. MIL (Eur) \$1.10



A Russian soldier flanking a flag bearing Lenin's portrait during a ceremony Thursday at the St. Petersburg Cemetery to mark the end of the World War II siege of the city, then known as Leningrad. At least a million people died during the 900-day German Army assault.

Opening Wall Street Stock Trading Data

By Lawrence M. Malkin

NEW YORK — The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission on Thursday recommended increasing the amount of information investors can obtain about their trades and narrowing stock quotes so brokers have less chance to make money.

The SEC said the proposed changes were "incremental," implying a step-by-step procedure against considerable resistance by the industry, although some of the measures to increase the transparency of trading are under way.

The proposals do little, however, to solve the turf wars between the classic auction markets in the New York, American and regional stock exchanges and the almost galling increase in trading by computer over what are called screen markets run by brokers themselves.

But it did question New York Stock Exchange rules making it difficult for a company to move to another exchange.

The commissioners issued a statement point-

ing out that the report also did not address the growing internationalization of securities markets, the rising number and importance of unregistered traders and the complex question of derivatives. They will "continue to be examined separately," the SEC said.

One of the most disputed proposals in the report would have the increments in which stock prices are quoted from one-eighth of a dollar (12 cents) to one-sixteenth (6 cents) and eventually to quote them in decimals. Brokers make money on the spread in eighths of a dollar between the prices they ask and the prices that customers bid. If that spread is reduced, they will make less.

Brokers would also be required to tell retail customers if they have dealt through a stock specialist, which adds a middleman's charge. Investment advisers would be required to tell clients if they have "soft dollar" arrangements with brokers that gives them free research or other services. If investors knew both of these things, presumably they could negotiate lower fees.

The SEC chairman, Arthur Levitt, a former chairman of the American Stock Exchange, said in his letter of transmittal that the report offered "no 'right' or 'wrong' answers."

Distancing himself from a report commissioned by his predecessor, he did not attend the news conference presenting it Wednesday.

The commission also did not make any copies of the report, Market 2000, available in New York. The report was commissioned two years ago by Richard Breiden, a former SEC chairman, under a Republican administration. Comments were based on summaries of the 500-page document distributed by fax and wire services.

Marc E. Lackritz, president of the Securities Industry Association, said he was pleased that the markets were "functioning smoothly and not in need of radical change."

He added that he would study the report in detail when he received it.

On Wall Street, it was unclear how much influence the report would have. "No one really

See MARKETS, Page 5

Yeltsin Speaks Up To Defend Cabinet

Populist Line Of Old Guard Stymies U.S.

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's policy toward the former Soviet Union is being undermined, slowly but surely, by the takeover in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine by politicians advocating populist economics that American officials believe will lead to financial ruin and political turmoil.

Only two weeks ago President Bill Clinton traveled to Moscow and Minsk to deliver his message: more economic reform will lead to more Western aid. The leaders there nodded in agreement, and the White House pronounced the Clinton visit a rousing success.

But no sooner did Mr. Clinton depart than one piece of bad news after another came rolling in from Moscow and Minsk — from the ouster of Russia's key eco-

NEWS ANALYSIS

nomie reformers to the toppling of the liberal president of Belarus.

Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, has tried to put the best face on these sharp reversals, responding with the mantra that "we're more interested in the policies than in the personalities" and that "President Yeltsin, as you know, reassured the president that he remains committed to reform."

Yet virtually all the cabinet members left standing in Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine are dedicated to policies that run completely counter to the economic advice Mr. Clinton gave those countries two weeks ago. It is hard to support reform without reformers.

"I think the news since the president's Air Force One plane took off from Russia has been unrelentingly bad," said Representative Lee Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The reformers have been leaving," he said, "and the government is being dominated by those people who are skeptical about free markets and want to go on supporting the big state industries. I, for one, will find it very difficult to support aid for Russia if the central bank there continues to pour money and credit into supporting these inefficient state-run industries."

Behind its public facade of supporting policies not personalities, the administration is also scrambling to figure out what to do, and bracing itself for what is already being whispered about in policy circles and political journals: a debate on who lost Russia.

What makes influencing events in Russia so difficult now, say administration officials, is that the main problem there is not economics. It's politics.

That is, President Boris N. Yeltsin understands the economic advice the West is

See POLICY, Page 5

He Rules Out Policy Retreat

By Lee Hockstader

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, in his first public comments after the departure of leading reformers from his cabinet, defended his new government on Thursday and insisted that he had not abandoned plans to remake his country.

In a statement issued by his press office, Mr. Yeltsin said he intended to use his considerable powers under the Russian Constitution to "firmly defend reforms and ensure stability and the continuation of the democratic course."

The president dismissed criticism that the new government would gut his reformist program as "excessive dramatization."

Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Vyacheslav Kosti-

After overthrow of reformer, Belarus hustles to reassure the West. Page 2.

kov, said that if there was even a partial return of old-style command economics, "the president will nip this tendency in the bud."

Mr. Yeltsin's remarks appeared to constitute a response to mounting fears, inside Russia and in the West, that the new government will carry out policies that will roll back the free-market advances of the last two years.

Yet what remained unclear was whether Mr. Yeltsin was losing control over his own government, or whether he has made a calculated strategic retreat in the wake of parliamentary elections last month in which pro-reform parties fared poorly.

As usual, there were few clues about Mr. Yeltsin's thinking. He has appeared in public seldom in the last several months and has issued only occasional and laconic communiqués.

Rumors of his drinking, his health, despondency and detachment are part of Moscow's daily diet. Some of his advisers, like the state television chief, Alexander Yakovlev, have told him in the strongest terms that he must explain himself and his intentions to the nation often.

Mr. Yeltsin has not needed their advice. Ella A. Pamfilova, former minister of social protection, who quit Jan. 16 in protest against the shift in government, said she had met Wednesday with Mr. Yeltsin to tender her resignation formally.

"The president appeared to me to be suffering and lonely," she said Thursday on Russian television. "My God! How few people there are on whom he can lean. The bitterest thing of all is that all the suffering we've been through in the last two years has been in vain."

Her remarks are part of a growing chorus from doom-sayers. Critics as varied as the U.S. director of central intelligence, Mr. Yeltsin's dismissed chiefs of finance and economics, Western economic advisers and leaders of former Soviet republics on Russia's periphery have all warned of dire consequences should the new Russian government change course.

Mr. Yeltsin's comments came a day after Finance Minister Boris G. Fyodorov resigned in anger, accusing the government of carrying out an "economic coup" led by "red managers." He said the economic management was now in the hands of "a cabinet of lifeless and incompetent state planning ideologues."

Mr. Fyodorov was replaced by Sergei Dubinin, his deputy. Mr. Dubinin is well regarded

See RUSSIA, Page 5



CIVIL STRIFE — Policemen restraining strikers in Madrid on Thursday, Spain, slowed by a one-day general stoppage called by unions protesting labor policies. Page 2.

Kohl Stresses Risks of Bosnia Intervention

By Alan Friedman

DAVOS, Switzerland — Chancellor Helmut Kohl issued his strongest warning to date on Thursday against any Western military intervention in the Bosnia conflict, saying it would require "hundreds of thousands of soldiers without necessarily establishing peace."

He said that there was "no easy solution" to the war and stressed that sending troops "would involve great sacrifices among the civilian population."

The German leader's comments, in the opening address at an international gathering of economic and business leaders in this resort town, came just 24 hours after the French government demanded that the United Nations call NATO troops into action in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Kohl did not specifically mention the French initiative but rather addressed his remarks to "those who say more intervention is needed."

He said that "those who give advice" should listen instead to the military experts.

Although acknowledging that the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina proved it was "an illusion that war has been banished from Europe" he nonetheless offered no remedy beyond suggesting that humanitarian supplies be provided for those suffering in the region.

In separate remarks concerning the political situation in Moscow, Mr. Kohl dismissed "those who say Yeltsin has no hope."

The West, he said, "must maintain economic assistance and promote reform in Russia."

If reforms were to fail in Russia and other nations in Eastern Europe, he said, "that would be fatal to Western Europe and to the Western world."

He repeated the view that it would be intolerable if Germany's border with Poland remained the European Union's eastern frontier.

"Such a frontier would have catastrophic consequences," he said, adding that West European members of the European Union should

See KOHL, Page 5

Kiosk

Skater Says She Knew Details of Assault

Tonya Harding said Thursday that she knew details of the attack on Nancy Kerrigan after it had happened, but denied planning to injure her skating rival. Miss Harding, the U.S. figure skating champion, said she wanted to remain on the U.S. Olympic team. (Page 17)

Page 9

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	18.30	Up	0.65%
1926.20		115.58	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
Yen	172.28	172.28	1.7451
DM	1.728	1.728	1.4945
Pound	1.5085	1.5085	1.4945
Yen	108.80	108.80	110.085
FF	6.2848	6.2848	5.927

It's (Blank), Paul, George and Ringo

WASHINGTON — Who should replace John Lennon?

For Beatles fans everywhere — thrilled that the group's three surviving members will make music together next month for the first time in 24 years — the very question smacks of sacrilege.

No one, of course, can replace Mr. Lennon, who was murdered in 1980. But we can always imagine.

How about Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr and... Eric Clapton? The Fab Three and... Bob Dylan? Or Mr. Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono?

The hypothetical question of the Fourth Beatle reveals how crucial the group remains to pop culture. Everyone has an opinion.

"The first who comes to mind is Eric Clapton, based on his sound — and perhaps there is a bond there because he knew the Beatles," says Carroll James, 57, who also knew them and was the first disk jockey in America to play them on radio, in Washington in 1963.

"It seems like ever since the Beatles broke up, Paul's been searching for someone to sing

with," says Mark Benson, 40, of Akron, Ohio, who plays Mr. Lennon in a touring show about the Beatles. "Paul and Michael Jackson, Paul and Stevie Wonder, Paul and Elvis Costello."

For a reunion, he nominates Jeff Lynne, former vocalist for Electric Light Orchestra, who, he says, sounds uncannily like Mr. Lennon.

There's actually no word on whether the three former Beatles will bring anyone else into the studio, where they are to record music for a video documentary.

As they certainly don't need any help musically, the question becomes, who would add to the group, and not just mimic John?

Mr. Costello, an acerbic vocalist and cutting songwriter, led the list in an informal poll, mainly because he would probably offend Mr. McCartney's sappy lyrics and melodies.

Some fans favored the punk stylings of John Lydon (a founder of the Sex Pistols) or Joe Strummer (a founder of the Clash) to recapture the Beatles' raw early sound.

Others cited Tom Petty's suitability because

of his relationship with Mr. Harrison in the Traveling Wilburys, an all-star ensemble that also featured Mr. Lynne and Mr. Dylan.

Lenny Kravitz, who engages in neopsychodelia, is on the list, as are various stars who would present interesting, though incongruous, additions: Bruce Springsteen, Neil Young, Billy Joel, Sting, Van Morrison.

Some Fourth Beatle nominations are based on sympathy. "I say Pete Best, because he missed out the first time," says Roy Trakin, a columnist for the trade magazine Hits.

Mr. Best was the drummer replaced by Mr. Starr just before the Beatles made it big.

But in fairness, Mr. Trakin says, "it should be a family member, because those are the people closest to John." He suggests Mr. Lennon's sons Julian or Sean.

Another camp rightly asserts that the magic of the group can never be recreated.

At one time, at least, Mr. Harrison held this view himself, noting in 1989 that there could be no true Beatles reunion "as long as John Lennon remains dead."

Belarus Reassures West on Reform

It Minimizes Effect of Ouster

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Belarus Foreign Ministry called diplomats in Minsk on Thursday to reassure them that the country's commitments to demilitarization and the market were unchanged by the overthrow of Stanislav S. Shushkevich, a liberal, as chairman of parliament and ceremonial head of state.

But the removal of Mr. Shushkevich on Wednesday by parliament, on spurious charges of corruption after two years of battling for early elections and economic reforms, leaves Belarus in the hands of the same Communist officials who ran it before the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991.

Mr. Shushkevich, 59, was an outspoken advocate of Belarusian independence and separation from Moscow, which had ruled Belarus since 1772. His opponents, including the longtime prime minister, Vyacheslav F. Kebich, favor ties to Russia that are almost akin to a reunion of the two states.

Mr. Kebich survived a similar test of parliamentary support Wednesday, with 175 deputies voting to retain him and 101 voting to dismiss him. Mr. Kebich may be the relatively close vote as a warning and try to hold elections early.

President Bill Clinton met with both men two weeks ago to thank Belarus for agreeing to scrap nuclear missiles and to offer American support for faster economic reform and early parliamentary elections.

The visit was seen as an effort to prop up Mr. Shushkevich.

[Washington reacted immediately after the Wednesday parliamentary vote of no-confidence in Mr. Shushkevich,Agence France-Presse reported. "We regret the removal of Mr. Shushkevich, who was a firm supporter of economic and democratic reforms," a U.S. official said, adding that it was hoped the Belarusian commitment to eliminating its nuclear arsenal would not be affected.]

Senior Western diplomats in Minsk expressed concern before the Clinton visit that a reunion of Russia with Belarus could start an "imperial reconstruction" that Washington and the West did not want to see.

Their concerns have taken on weight after an American intelligence finding that Ukraine's unraveling, hyperinflationary economy could create conflict between Ukrainians and ethnic Russians in eastern Ukraine, who might break the country apart to seek reunification with Moscow.

In Minsk on Thursday, the head of the opposition in parliament, Zynon Paznyak, said the removal of Mr. Shushkevich represented "a creeping Communist coup aimed at eliminating Belarusian statehood and imposing a dictatorship under Kebich."

Yuri V. Khadipa, the deputy chairman of the opposition Belarus National Front, said: "Now the last stage of the reconstitution of the Russian Empire will begin with the induction of Belarus into the ruble zone. This move will prop up factories of the former Soviet military-industrial complex, which no one needs."

Having already forced through a military alliance that calls on Russia to defend Belarus, Mr. Kebich is a primary proponent of a Belarus-Russian economic union that would subordinate Minsk's financial policies to Moscow in return for cheap energy and the use of the ruble. He recently agreed on such a union with his counterpart, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who is due to come to Minsk next week to iron out details.

This monetary union, which will cost Russians many millions of dollars if the ruble is exchanged one-for-one for the weaker Belarusian currency and inter-enterprise debts are canceled, was one of the prime factors cited by Russian economic reformers when they quit their cabinet posts.

Minsk-based diplomats said events in Moscow and the return to dominance of Soviet-era managers had an obvious impact in Belarus, although they stressed that the Communist-dominated Supreme Soviet, first elected in March 1990, had been trying to overthrow Mr. Shushkevich for many months.

They almost succeeded in July, but he was saved then by Mr. Paznyak and the opposition.

But this time, after more months of trying to balance between Mr. Kebich and Mr. Paznyak, Mr. Shushkevich ran out of supporters, many of whom were angered at his failure to protect two cabinet allies who were removed from office Tuesday. The interior minister and security chief were dismissed by parliament on charges of endangering national security. The officials had extradited two Communists to Lithuania, where they were accused of suppressing anti-Soviet protests in 1991 amid great violence.

"Shushkevich's failure to support those two created anger all around," a senior diplomat said, with many deputies accusing Mr. Shushkevich, during the closed session, of "betrayal."



Jewish settlers dancing in a house they occupied in Hebron, in the West Bank. The police later removed them, arresting 50.

Rabin Praises King's Readiness to Meet Openly

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Thursday that "important progress" had been made by King Hussein of Jordan when he said in Washington that he hoped to meet openly with him soon.

King Hussein is believed to have met secretly with Israeli leaders many times. But his expressed willingness on Wednesday to go public was viewed by Israeli officials as a sign that he was ready for bolder steps in the Middle East peace negotiations.

No plans exist for an imminent meeting, they said. And they cautioned that it was unclear how bold the king was prepared to be. He has long been reluctant to move much faster than Syria in talks with Israel, a point underscored by his signal in Washington that he wanted a comprehensive agreement involving all Arab parties in the negotiations — Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Still, for all the questions about the chances for quick change, Mr. Rabin said he was glad to hear what King Hussein had said.

"The readiness for a public meeting is important progress," he said on army radio. "If indeed he has shown willingness for a meeting, I would only be happy about that."

There was less enthusiasm Thursday about the prospects for an immediate breakthrough in the stalemate that has kept Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization from putting into effect their September accord on introducing Palestinian self-rule in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres are to meet in Switzerland over the weekend in what both sides say they hope will produce a final ironing out of security arrangements.

Lithuania Signs On as Partner for Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Lithuania signed up for NATO's new limited partnership plan Thursday, becoming the first former Soviet republic to embrace the deal.

Speaking to the ambassadors of the 16 member nations before signing the partnership document at the NATO headquarters, President Algirdas Brazauskas stressed Lithuania's "clear goal" of eventually joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

That aim could bring complications with Russia, Moscow opposes eastward expansion of the Western alliance and reacted with alarm earlier when Lithuania applied formally for NATO membership.

A spokesman for President Boris N. Yeltsin warned that Lithuania's move could provoke "a negative reaction in Russian public opinion" and play into the hands of the country's extreme nationalists.

Mr. Brazauskas sought to allay Russian fears. "Lithuania's position regarding NATO membership is not directed against any neighboring or other European states," he said.

The integration of East European nations into NATO and other Western structures would "significantly support the strengthening and continuity of democratic processes in Russia," he added.

Lithuania became the second former Warsaw Pact state to accept the Partnership for Peace offer made earlier in the month at a summit meeting of alliance leaders. Romania signed up on Wednesday.

The partnership program will draw the East European nations closer but without granting them full membership in the alliance or the main security guarantee that goes with it — that an attack against one member is considered an attack against all.

But they will be able to join the alliance in military exercises, peacekeeping and other activities, and have delegations at NATO headquarters.

The program was designed to balance Russia's worries about NATO enlargement with the desires of the new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe for closer ties.

Poland and Estonia are expected to sign next week, and other East European nations are likely to follow soon.

Under the partnership proposal, the East Europeans must share information about defense budgets and defense forces, promise civilian control over the military and standardize weapons systems.

Each nation is expected to agree on a specific work plan with the allies, tailored to its needs and capabilities.

Meanwhile, Russia accused the Baltic states of seeking confrontation. (AP, Reuters)

Spain Slowed by General Strike as Workers Press González

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Nearly 8 million Spaniards stayed away from work on Thursday in a 24-hour general strike called to seek changes in the Socialist government's economic policy and labor reforms, trade unions said.

Business leaders disputed the number, putting support for the strike at just 30 percent of those called out, compared with the 90 percent that the union figure represented.

Riot policemen clashed with pickets across the country and in some places fired blank rounds to disperse crowds of strikers gathered outside businesses that remained open. Dozens of people were injured, and more than 50 arrested.

At a joint news conference, representatives of the giant General Workers' Union and Workers' Commissions insisted that Prime Minister Felipe González could not ignore the demands of the people any longer and would have to reformulate labor market reforms.

The strike is the fourth faced by Mr. González's administration since it came to power in 1982. It was called after five months of talks between government, business and unions on a "social pact" to combat economic recession and soaring unemployment broke down in November.

The government's labor reforms, introduced after the talks failed, made it easier for employers to hire and fire and encouraged recruitment of apprentices.

Unions angrily branded the measures a direct attack on workers' rights and said they undermined job security.

Mr. González has repeated that he is ready to meet the unions at any time but says the government will not back down on its labor reform measures.

The unions said support for the strike was highest in the northern Asturias region, with 100 percent of workers participating, while in the poor western region of Extremadura only 75 percent of workers backed the stoppage.

Unions said 80 percent of workers at the telecommunications giant Telefonica stayed at home, but Banco Popular said only 12 percent of its 12,000 staff backed the stoppage.

In Madrid, buses and subway trains operated much reduced services but, although car traffic was 20 percent below normal, traffic wardens were spotted in the near-deserted streets.

In the northern city of Burgos, one picket was crushed and seriously injured early Thursday, apparently when a drunk driver drove his car into a picket line.

In the southern resort of Málaga, policemen fired blanks over the heads of thousands of strikers gathered outside a branch of the prestigious Corte Inglés chain store, which remained open.

Hooded youths fought an hour-long battle with the autonomous Ertzaintza police in the Basque city of San Sebastián, flinging steel bolts and stones at officers and attacking cars after a pro-strike demonstration attended by several hundred people.

In Zaragoza, 13 strikers and two police officers were injured in clashes outside a another Corte Inglés shop.

(Reuters, AP)

Still No Answers in the Fire That Destroyed Airbus in Paris

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A week after it occurred, the fire aboard one of the world's most modern aircraft — an almost new Airbus A-340 — remains a mystery.

It also illustrates a little-known fact about the aviation business: more aircraft catch fire while stationary on the ground than while moving along runways or in the air.

The police said are investigating the fire that gutted the fuselage of the \$120 million Air France Airbus at the Charles de Gaulle International Airport in Paris. The plane had just undergone engine tests in a maintenance area and was being prepared for service. There were no casualties.

It was one of the newest, and the most expensive, among a couple of dozen large passenger aircraft that have burned on the ground in the last 20 years, some of them involving hangar fires as well. One reason for this, according to industry sources, is that aircraft are at their most vulnerable when parked because their alarms and fire-fighting systems are switched off.

There is no pattern to ground fires aboard aircraft. They include older models, like Boeing 707s, 727s and 737s and Douglas DC-8s operated by small airlines out of Third World airports, but also modern aircraft flown by well-run airlines in the developed countries.

The destroyed A-340 was the 10th of the long-range aircraft to be delivered and had clocked up only about 2,500 hours of flight in a half year of service — enough to overcome teething pains or to reveal any serious faults. A spokesman for Airbus said the plane, the first of the company's aircraft to burn in a stationary accident, made use of the latest fire-prevention and suppression technology.

Because more people are killed by smoke inhalation than flames in plane crashes, Airbus has been careful to eliminate materials that flare up or give off toxic smoke, the spokesman said. This means, he

said, that the fire could have smoldered for some time without revealing itself by flames or smoke.

Once fire fighters arrived, it took them 30 minutes to control the blaze, but nobody knows how long the plane had been on fire before they arrived.

Even Airbus engineers have not had a chance to examine the wreck closely, because the police investigation is being carried out in strict secrecy. This is because immediately after the blaze, Air France filed a charge of criminal damage against a person or persons unknown, a routine legal procedure in accidents, fires or deaths where the cause is not immediately apparent.

Sources at Lloyd's of London said Air France would have been remiss in not taking such action in view of the recent industrial unrest at the company, even though there was no immediate evidence of sabotage.

The move means, however, that the police report must go to an examining magistrate before it can be made public.

It was the first major ground fire in Paris since 1985 when a Boeing 747 belonging to the airline UTA burned in a parking bay at De Gaulle airport.

Sources close to the investigation said experts had been looking at the possibility that the fire started in or near one of the wheel wells. One theory, according to the sources, is that it began not on the aircraft but in an auxiliary power unit parked on the ground close to the wheels.

The A-340 contains miles of electric cables but as on all modern aircraft that rely heavily on computers, these are more heavily insulated and shielded than on older aircraft to prevent interference from electromagnetic sources. The cargo area is starved of oxygen to prevent fires in flight. The engines have automatic fire extinguishers. The systems are certified both by

European authorities and by the Federal Aviation Administration in the United States.

Rodney Wallis, an aviation security consultant, said the fact that even such a modern airplane could burn so thoroughly highlighted the need for airlines to think carefully about evacuating passengers from blazing cabins. Unfortunately, he said, many airlines are squeezing in more rows of seats to increase revenue, making it potentially harder for people to get out — particularly if there is smoke, panic and baggage everywhere.

The case of a Houstonian who fatally shot a Scot mistaken for a burglar goes to a grand jury this week. It will be testimony in the case of Andrew De Vries, who was killed Jan. 7 after he banged on the back door of the house owned by Jeffrey Agee. Mr. Agee said he thought Mr. De Vries, who also rang his front doorbell, was a burglar.

South Korea's two airlines will cover 19 new routes this year, including cities in America, China and Russia, the Transportation Ministry said in Seoul. New destinations for Korean Air Lines and Asiana Airlines are Washington, Seattle, Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Taipei, Khabarovsk, Mexico City and Brussels.

(Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

At Least 22 Killed in India Clashes

NEW DELHI (NYT) — At least 22 people were killed Thursday in clashes between separatists and Indian security troops in the Kashmir region, Indian government officials said.

A Defense Ministry official said the violence began when gunmen fired at an Indian Army convoy on a road in Kupwara. Army troops, local police officers and other security forces returned fire, leaving civilians in the city's busy main market caught in the crossfire.

The death toll was the highest in a single day in Kashmir since October, when 40 people were killed after paramilitary soldiers opened fire on a crowd protesting an Indian army siege of a Muslim shrine in Srinagar.

China Adapts Arms for Local Wars
LONDON (AFP) — China is replacing nuclear warheads on some of its medium-range ballistic missiles with conventional loads, Jane's Defense Weekly said Thursday.

According to the specialist publication, which quoted military sources, China is adapting some of its missiles "so that they can be more effectively employed in local wars."

It said the weapons being adapted include Dong Feng 21 (DF-21) missiles, most of which are based in the northwest Qinghai and southwest Yunnan provinces. This would allow coverage of northern India, most of the newly independent republics of Central Asia, most of Vietnam and other large areas of Southeast Asia, Jane's said.

IRA Firebombs Hit London Stores

LONDON (AP) — Incendiary devices planned by the Irish Republican Army started fires early Thursday in three big stores in Oxford Street, London's main shopping thoroughfare, police said.

Although the IRA did not immediately claim responsibility for the damage, a Scotland Yard spokeswoman said the firebombs were clearly the work of the protest group.

No one was injured in the firebombs, but police closed Oxford Street for about two hours and evacuated six people from an apartment above one store.

U.S. Seals Plan to Sell F-15Es to Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has reached agreement on a contract to sell 20 F-15E fighter-bombers to Israel. The announcement was made by the Israeli Defense Ministry, and congressional officials confirmed the details.

The contract with the St. Louis-based McDonnell-Douglas Corp. included an option for Israel to purchase five more F-15Es at a later date, but the exact timetable was not immediately known, the U.S. officials said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The value of the contract was estimated at \$2 billion, the officials said. McDonnell-Douglas did not return telephone calls seeking comment. The F-15 Eagle is one of the United States' most sophisticated weapons. The Israelis have 51 older-model F-15s, but the new planes would enable them to reach foes such as Iran and Iraq. Congress must be notified about such a sale and would have time to adopt legislation to block it.

May You Live 100 Years (Eat Ants):

BEIJING (AFP) — Eat ants if you want to live for 100 years, advises a Chinese professor who has devised dozens of recipes containing the insects.

The professor, Wu Zhicheng, has invented about 40 types of cakes and a dozen ant-based alcoholic and tea drinks, all of which are on sale in the eastern Chinese city of Nanjing, the Xinhua press agency said Thursday. Mr. Wu described ants as a "miniature natural treasure," packed with proteins that can ward off illness and aging and speed growth in children. Chinese biologists closely monitor the food value of insects, which are rich in protein and low in fats. Some claim that maggots could become a basic food in the 1990s.

...And Have Some Wine on the Side

LONDON (Reuters) — Drinking a little alcohol helps people live longer, Danish researchers reported.

The report, written by experts at the University of Copenhagen and Copenhagen Municipal Hospital, confirmed earlier findings that a moderate intake of alcohol can be beneficial. The researchers studied 13,000 men and women aged 30 to 79, who reported their intake of all forms of alcohol.

The lowest risk was observed at one to six alcoholic beverages a week, the experts wrote in the Friday issue of British Medical Journal. "Abstainers had a relative risk of 1.37, which means they were nearly one and a half times more likely to die. Those drinking more than 70 beverages a week had a relative risk of 2.29, or were two and a half times more likely to die."

In June, doctors at a conference in France were told that people who drink wine in moderation suffer less heart disease than teetotalers or heavy drinkers and tend to live longer, in part because two glasses of wine a day tend to help lower unhealthy cholesterol levels.

Firemen Clear Market Rubble in Nice

NICE (AFP) — Rescue services struggled Thursday to clear huge blocks of rubble from a supermarket whose roof collapsed here, killing at least 2 people and injuring 97. Prosecutors have opened an investigation into the disaster.

Fire fighters using cranes began removing the concrete blocks after officials decided that there was no hope of finding more survivors. Overnight, emergency services using dogs crawled under the smashed roof, which weighed some 1,500 tons, but the dogs found no more signs of life in the Casino supermarket, off the Promenade des Anglais near the city airport.

The supermarket was undergoing extension work, and it was also theorized that the weight of a roof garden, sopping wet after heavy rain, caused the collapse. Six of the 97 survivors were severely injured.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sorry, California Tells Japan Tourists

SACRAMENTO, California (Reuters) — Governor Pete Wilson of California has apologized to 22 Japanese executives who were robbed at gunpoint as they sat on a tour bus. Mr. Wilson's office said Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson, apparently worried the incident could scare away tourists, also released an "open letter to Japanese travelers" assuring them of California's safety. The 22 were robbed of their money and valuables by two men who took over their bus after a factory outlet visit.

Inspections of lead into the Leaning Tower of Pisa have succeeded in bringing the structure, believed to be in danger of collapse, almost a full century closer to the vertical, restoration experts said Wednesday. However, the 54-meter tower remains closed to the public. (AP)

British Airways says its partner, USAir, is to move its domestic U.S. services at Kennedy airport to BA's terminal there to improve connections with BA's eight daily trans-Atlantic flights. (Reuters)

The case of a Houstonian who fatally shot a Scot mistaken for a burglar goes to a grand jury this week. It will be testimony in the case of Andrew De Vries, who was killed Jan. 7 after he banged on the back door of the house owned by Jeffrey Agee. Mr. Agee said he thought Mr. De Vries, who also rang his front doorbell, was a burglar. (AP)

South Korea's two airlines will cover 19 new routes this year, including cities in America, China and Russia, the Transportation Ministry said in Seoul. New destinations for Korean Air Lines and Asiana Airlines are Washington, Seattle, Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Taipei, Khabarovsk, Mexico City and Brussels. (Reuters)

Kerry's New York Bar
EST. 1911 - PARIS
THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE
Just tell the taxi driver, "Sant'roo doe noo" etc.
PARIS: 5, rue Daunou
GENEVA: Confederation Center
MS EUROPA: Al Sea MONTREUX: Montreux Palace

OVERHEARD

Now it's easier than ever to chew the fat.

With MCI CALL USA and MCI WORLD REACH services, reaching around the world has never been easier.

To reach around the world, use your MCI Card or call collect. Just select the number next to the country you're calling from. An English-speaking operator will put your call through to anywhere in the 50 States as well as a growing list of participating World Reach countries:

Austria	022-903-012	Ecuador	170	Italy	172-1022	Saudi Arabia	1-800-11
Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt	355-5770	Kenya	08001	Slovak Rep	00-42-00012
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland	9600-102-80	Kuwait	800-MCI (800-624)	Spain	000-29-004
Brazil	000-8002	France	19-00-19	Lebanon	425-036	Sweden	020-756-022
Chile	00-036	Germany	0150-002	Mexico	25-800-674-7000	Switzerland	155-0222
Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-1211	Netherlands	09-022-91-22	Turkey	99-000-1177
Cyprus	085-50000	Hungary	00-800-0411	Norway	050-1292	UAE	800-11
Czech Rep	00-42-00002	Ireland	000-127	Peru	000-190	United Kingdom	000-412
Denmark	8001-0022	Israel	1-800-554-001	Poland	070-04-800-722	Uruguay	000-412
Dominican Republic	1-800-751-6624			Portugal	05-07-1234	Venezuela	800-114-0

*Country-to-country calling may not be available to 5 from all MCI CALL USA locations. Certain restrictions apply. *Valid for second dial tone. *Available from most major cities. *When calling outside of Canada dial 00 first. *When calling outside of Canada, the access number is 190. *Limited availability. *Collect calls to U.S. only. *In some countries, public phones may require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone. *Services from public telephones may be limited. *Rate depends on call origin in Mexico. *Service available on a limited basis in eastern Germany. © MCI International, Inc. 1993. MCI is logo and all other MCI products and services mentioned herein, are proprietary marks of MCI Communications Corporation.

THE AMERICAS / SOUL-SEARCHING DECISIONS

Dilemma of Knowing: Patients, Not Doctors, Now Make the Hard Choices

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Bonnie G. scheduled a sonogram in the middle of her pregnancy, she was looking forward to what modern technology could offer her: a peek at her fetus and the chance to be reassured that her child — a boy, she discovered — would be fine.

Instead, the grainy television image, the sonogram produced, brought her disturbing information and forced her to make heart-wrenching choices that past generations never faced.

Mrs. G.'s test showed that her baby, due in April, had a blockage of his urinary system that had probably caused permanent damage to his kidneys. While he could be born normal, the doctors said, he would most likely need dialysis or an organ transplant in childhood, and might be so sick that he would die shortly after birth.

Twenty-one weeks into a trouble-free pregnancy, Mrs. G. and her husband, Bryan, listened in disbelief as doctors explained that they could choose abortion or could go forward with no guarantee of the prospects for their child.

"We went home that Friday night, numb and stayed at home all weekend, trying to understand, trying to figure out what to do," said Mrs. G., who declined to be identified because of the sensitive nature of her decision.

New technology offers patients like Bonnie G. a fantastic explosion of in-

formation and treatment possibilities. But it has also increasingly required patients to make decisions that tear at their souls.

Should a middle-aged woman with widespread breast cancer choose a bone-marrow transplant, which brings with it the promise of a longer remission than standard therapy but also a 5 percent chance of dying during treatment? Should a baby with a severe heart defect be allowed to die at birth, or undergo corrective surgery — even though the operation's long-term success is not known?

These almost impossible choices are now frequently falling into the laps of patients, since doctors, who once routinely called the shots, are now taught to include patients in medical decision-making, and patients are under pressure to be smart customers.

"We have created a climate which says that the good patient is the most consumer-oriented, who gets the most information and makes the most informed decision," said Dr. Jimmie Holland, chief of psychiatry at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

"Patients feel a tremendous obligation to make judgment on their own," she added.

In the days after their initial sonogram, Bonnie G. and her husband ricocheted between their home, jobs and doctors' offices for consultations, more

tests and exams in search of tidbits of information that might help them.

They had just three weeks, because abortions are generally illegal after the 24th week of pregnancy. During that time they vacillated, with each positive test result propelling them forward, each negative giving them pause, and vocal relatives who opposed abortion adding confusion.

Although later tests provided them with some valuable data, the best of modern medicine could not firmly predict their child's fate.

Technology takes you a certain amount of the way, but then you have to make the decision without all the information you want to have," said Dr. Richard L. Berkowitz, chairman of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, who helped the couple make up their minds.

Patients deal with these difficult choices in different ways. Some become bookworms, while others rely on gut instinct. Some solicit dozens of medical opinions, while others follow the direction of a doctor they trust.

Doctors see their role as helping patients make choices — providing data and leading an informed ear — but many medical ethicists who believe in patient choice say the trend can be taken too far.

They say that flooding patients with articles and statistics — what they call

"truth-dumping" — leaves patients not better informed but just confused.

Barrie Allen inched over eight years toward the agonizing decision to have a heart transplant, a decision she at first avoided with determination and then, just as energetically, faced by reading hundreds of articles and interviewing dozens of patients.

When, at the age of 34, doctors first said she would need a transplant to

correct an inherited weakening of the heart, she said, "No way. I don't want to think about that," and put it out of her mind.

"I was still feeling pretty well at the beginning," she added, "but as you get sicker and sicker, you begin to take it more seriously."

By December 1990, when shortness of breath and fatigue had made it impossible for her to join her husband on trips or even walk up stairs, her cardiologist said it was time for a transplant, and Mrs. Allen began to study in earnest.

Immediately, she recalls, she went to the local library and copied every source that had anything to do with transplants.

Although most transplant patients can resume a relatively normal life six months after surgery, 5 percent will die in the first 30 days.

It was only her rapid deterioration in late 1991 that sealed the decision that all her research had recommended.

When they found a donor, I was in the hospital, unable to get out of bed, with tubes coming out of my body," she said. "I had already had a sister and a mother die of this disease, so it was clear where I was headed without the operation."

In contrast, Donald P. Scanlon Jr. placed his faith in his doctor at Sloan-Kettering and in God and decided in a mere two days to undergo a bone-marrow transplant, a go-for-broke radical cancer treatment whose aim is to cure, but can sometimes kill.

Choosing the most aggressive form of treatment suited his temperament, said Mr. Scanlon, a former boxer and now a managing director for equities at Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York.

At 36, he had spent a year tackling a tumor of the lymph nodes with conventional therapy — four open-chest surgeries and many rounds of chemotherapy — only to have the tumor return each time.

So when doctors suggested the transplant and described the sometimes harrowing ordeal, he was inclined to say yes without reading or research. He said he still did not fully understand the procedure that saved his life.

"I really didn't want to know too much about it," he said. "I thought it would confuse me more. I told my doctors, 'Let's get going: it's in your hands.'"

Perhaps the most tortured medical decisions today involve prenatal diagnosis, where technology can often provide only glimpses of problems and where the only sure solution is abortion, a procedure often faced with guilt and moral doubt.

When Mrs. G.'s routine ultrasound showed that her baby had a blockage of his penis, her doctors referred her to specialists.

With only three weeks before it was too late to abort, doctors jumped in with a grueling afternoon of tests; another sonogram to look for kidney damage; an amniocentesis to see if her son's problem could be related to a genetic abnormality; another needle passed through her abdomen and uterus, into

the bladder of the fetus to see if the fluid there would yield clues to the degree of damage.

"It was the most devastating day," she recalled. "At that point we had very little information, and we were hearing the worst-case scenario."

The roller-coaster ride continued over the next week as each test result returned. The amniocentesis revealed that the fetus had a minor chromosomal abnormality, whose effect on their child no one could predict.

But a later blood test showed that Mrs. G. carried the same anomaly and since she was normal, doctors said it probably did not cause the fetal problem.

Once again the pregnancy went forward. Then the fetal urine showed that the kidneys were functioning but that some degree of injury had already occurred. Again she hesitated.

The tests were repeated every few weeks, and just days before the deadline for abortion the couple got some good news: The blockage had partly opened, and a new sample of the fetal urine showed that kidney function was improving.

Still, the 11th-hour improvement was enough to make up the couple's minds. "At that point we breathed a little easier and decided to continue," Mrs. G. said. "Technology has been nothing but a help, so far. Now we just have to wait and see."



A resident of Camarillo, California, and one of her dogs on the lookout for the other one, which has been missing since the quake.

After the Quake, Crime Took a Breather

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Now the good news from the Great Quake. On any given normal day in Los Angeles, the police make roughly 500 arrests, about a third of them for major crimes like murder, rape and robbery.

But these are not normal days in Los Angeles. In the first 10 days after the quake hit, the total number of arrests made in the city hardly equaled one day's work in the prequake days, about 500 in all — or roughly 50 arrests a day.

Why?

"We've tripled the number of officers patrolling the streets," explained John Dunkin, chief spokesman for the Los Angeles Police Department.

Normally, there are about 700 officers out on patrol during each shift. But since the quake, about 2,000 have been working every shift.

And at times they have been augmented by several hundred National Guard troops, though most of them are now gone since looting has not been a serious problem.

"It's proof of what we've always argued," Mr. Dunkin said. "You put enough officers on the street

and you'll get results in cutting the crime rate. We put a lot of officers in areas that were hard hit, but we also put extra officers most other places because there was a bit of damage just about everywhere."

Did the quake have any special impact on the criminal mind?

"Nope," Mr. Dunkin replied. "There was no significant increase or decrease in any particular kind of lawbreaking, only the decrease in crime overall."

Now the bad news.

Starting Thursday night, the number of officers patrolling returned to prequake levels except in the hardest-hit neighborhoods, mostly in the San Fernando Valley.

The city of Santa Monica, perched in liberal wealth and sunny beauty on the Pacific bluffs west of downtown Los Angeles, has long been a place of refuge for the homeless.

Sometimes referred to as "the People's Republic of Santa Monica," it has a policy, hammered out in heated argument, of not running off the down-and-out.

A noble approach. But not so noble that good fortune smiled on Santa Monica when the Jan. 17 quake occurred.

Like many parts of greater Los Angeles, Santa Monica took a pretty good hit. And when the disaster aid centers opened, among the first in line were the homeless.

They were turned away, told that since they had possessed nothing to begin with, they had lost nothing, and therefore would get nothing.

"We have to get people back to their pre-existing state," explained Kathleen Maher, a Red Cross worker.

To which one homeless person, Ken Nelson, replied: "The politicians must realize that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the national disaster homeless and the natural disaster homeless."

The Great Quake was only the latest disaster to strike Los Angeles.

First came recession, followed by riot, followed by fire, followed by rain and mud. For many, the California dream has become a nightmare.

Still, even in the aftermath of the hardest blow of all, most Los Angeles residents say they plan to pick themselves up and rebuild, not pick up and leave.

True, job recruiters report some problems persuading new workers to move here. True, moving companies report an increase in demand for vans for out-of-state moves or moves to parts of the state less prone to earthquakes.

But these are the exceptions, a poll by the Los Angeles Times says. It found that only about 1 of every 30 Angelenos planned to flee.

Robin Rees will not be among them.

"I'm California born and raised, and I'm not going anywhere — except to a new apartment," she said, standing in front of her quake-demolished apartment in Northridge, the San Fernando Valley community atop the epicenter of the quake.

She was clutching a bouquet of paper roses, brought to her by a grimy fireman who had recovered it in what was left of her mangled apartment. Everything else that the fireman had been able to recover rested at her feet, in two black garbage bags.

"Life in California is good, whatever else happens," she said. "I can pick up and start again. I will pick up and start again."

"Anyway," she added, looking up and flashing a grin, "I'm a Valley girl. Like, Val girls are different. Right?"

★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

Reno's Deputy and Another Top Aide Resign

WASHINGTON — Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann announced his resignation on Thursday, citing differences in "operating and management styles" between him and Attorney General Janet Reno.

Mr. Heymann disclosed his decision while sitting beside Ms. Reno at her normal weekly news conference at the Justice Department.

Ms. Reno also confirmed in response to questions that one of her senior aides, Lila Rodriguez, under Justice Department investigation in connection with a vote fraud case in Miami, had resigned to pursue "other opportunities," which Ms. Reno did not specify.

Ms. Reno and Mr. Heymann both denied that there was any policy difference between them, and that no single incident had led to his decision to resign now. They said they had been discussing their "chemistry" for weeks. Ms. Reno called the decision "very mutual."

Mr. Heymann offered to stay until a successor was chosen, but said at the news conference that he would not linger a "long duck" and expected to be back teaching at Harvard University by summer.

Mr. Heymann said he first raised the management difficulties with Ms. Reno in early January, and she raised it again earlier this week. "I said, 'I don't think it's working, what do you think?'" Ms. Reno said of her conversation with Mr. Heymann.

Mr. Heymann said, "Six months after that, we were talking about how to unravel it in a way that would make sense for the department."

Welfare Bill May Reach House Panel by April

WASHINGTON — Representative Harold T. Ford, Democrat of Tennessee, chairman of the House subcommittee that will handle President Bill Clinton's welfare-reform legislation, says he expects to receive the administration's bill in April and that enactment by Congress is possible before the November mid-term elections.

Mr. Ford's human resources subcommittee should be able to complete hearings and send its recommendations to the full Ways and Means Committee by summer, the chairman said. Welfare reforms are also likely to originate in the Senate, where they are expected to face stiff opposition from some liberals, who regard time-limited job-creation programs as too expensive.

Nothing that in his State of the Union Message, Mr. Clinton said, tackling health-care and welfare reform at the same time was an "imperative," Mr. Ford said. "Last night, for the first time, we got back on target and ready to move," Mr. Clinton said he would send a welfare bill to Congress this spring.

State of the Vocal Cords, on Morning After

WASHINGTON — That raspy State of the Union Message, it turns out, came only after practice, practice, and by the time President Clinton woke up on Wednesday morning, he could speak only in a whisper.

For his 63-minute monologue, this will be the price: two days of tea, lozenges and silence — or as close to the latter as the loquacious leader can come, his aides said. All presidential appearances through Thursday were canceled.

Mr. Clinton has suffered from hoarseness before, with doctors sometimes blaming allergies or a chronic throat ailment. But a doctor who examined the president concluded that he suffered from a job-related injury: more talk than the average vocal cords can bear.

"It was a question of overuse," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, her role, at least temporarily, having grown more important.

Quote/Unquote

Oliver L. North, the former White House national security aide who was involved in the Iran-contra affair, as he kicked off his campaign for the U.S. Senate in Virginia as a Republican: "I have the hide of an armadillo." (Reuters)

Senator Urges End of Threats to China

WASHINGTON — A leading Democratic voice on trade in the Senate says the policy of annually threatening China with trade sanctions is outdated, ineffective, harmful to the reform process in China and should be permanently scrapped this June if China meets minimum United States demands.

The senator, Max Baucus of Montana, who is chairman of the subcommittee on international trade, said Thursday that if the Clinton administration actually carried out its threat to "withdraw China's trade benefits it would be 'the equivalent of a nuclear bomb' in terms of economic and political fallout."

Mr. Baucus has long opposed using tariffs as a tool to influence China's behavior. His state, Montana, is a major exporter of wheat to China.

But his remarks echoed a view emerging from the administration itself in recent weeks, and suggested that a new consensus could be forming among Democrats on China policy. Most Republicans are already opposed to linking trade status to human rights.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, also suggested during his visit to Beijing last week that if the Chinese could just meet the Clinton administration's human-rights conditions, set out in the president's executive order last June, the White House would then be prepared to scrap, once and for all, the annual threat to withdraw preferred trading status on the basis of China's human-rights record.

The so-called most-favored-nation status allows China to export its products to the United States at the lowest possible tariffs.

Supporters of a policy change argue that trade with China is now so economically important to the United States, and so important for encouraging political reform in China, that if the sanctions threat were actually applied the effects would be disastrous for both U.S. business and Chinese reform.

One reason both Senator Baucus and Mr. Bentsen are speaking out now is in the hope of influencing China's actions by holding out the carrot of permanent unliking of trade sanctions and human rights.

— THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Solarz's Appointment To India Still in Doubt

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department investigation of former Representative Stephen J. Solarz that had delayed his nomination as ambassador to India ended without the filing of charges this week, but the White House indicated that it was not yet prepared to nominate Mr. Solarz.

A New York Democrat and an Asian affairs expert, Mr. Solarz had hoped the appointment would assuage his 1992 electoral defeat. He has been the subject of months of mysterious and conflicting reports in New York and Washington.

Senior congressional Democrats said the White House had told them the nomination would not be made, but White House officials said no decision had been reached.

Starting last summer, Mr. Solarz said the administration had informed him that he would be the next envoy to New Delhi. The State Department lent him a desk in the South Asian affairs bureau and he went through official seminars and orientations for ambassadors-to-be. Then, with no public explanation, the appointment was put on hold.

Mr. Solarz said he had had no recent discussions with the White House about his nomination, despite repeated recent reports that it would not come through.

Acknowledging that the appointment could be dead, he added: "It may well be. I suppose it would not be the first time something like this happened, but I'd be quite honestly surprised."

The nomination was said to have been stalled by a criminal investigation into his efforts — first as a

Ski weeks
\$6,240* (all inclusive)
from March 6 to 22

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND

Please call:
Phone 030 83131
Telex 030 43344

The Leading Hotels of the World

Can Patriot Missiles Stop Korean Scuds?

WASHINGTON — Patriot air-defense missiles that the White House wants to put in South Korea are a little more advanced than those used in the Gulf War against Iraq, but they still may be of limited value against North Korea's best missiles, according to military specialists.

The Patriot is the United States' only means of shooting down ballistic missiles in flight, and none are currently stationed in South Korea or anywhere nearby.

Frank G. Wisner, undersecretary

of defense for policy, said Wednesday that the deployment was part of "sensible, rational defense preparations" on the Korean Peninsula.

In its only use in combat, a version of the Patriot known as the Pac-2 went up against Iraqi Scud rockets in 1991. The U.S. Army contends that they were successful, but many U.S. and Israeli specialists have said the Patriots destroyed few, if any, of the Scud warheads.

Since the war, the Pac-2 has undergone improvements to its radar and software that enables it to track incoming missiles. A more sophisticated Patriot, the Pac-3, is under development, but the Pac-2 will be sent to South Korea, said Bruce Spring, senior policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation.

By deploying Patriots, he said, "you're not going to get every square inch of South Korea defended against missile attacks from the North." But even in limited numbers, he added, the Patriots will provide "real defense."

Others, however, said the Patriot might not work well against North Korea's newest deployed model of the Scud, the Scud-C.

David C. Wright, senior staff scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists in Cambridge, Massachusetts, wrote recently that North Korea had probably followed Iraq's example and achieved extra range in the Scud by lengthening it so that it can carry more fuel. The modified Iraqi Scud re-entered the atmosphere at such speed that the fuse on the Patriot warhead could not be detonated in time to hit the Scud head-on.

He said there was no reason to believe the Patriot would do any better against the North's Scud-Cs.

China Demands That U.S. Drop Its Asia Radio Plan

BEIJING — China demanded Thursday that the United States drop plans to set up a new radio station, Radio Free Asia, calling it willful interference in China's internal affairs.

The real objective of establishing this station is to use the news media to interfere in the internal affairs of China and other Asian countries and to create confusion," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin.

He said the United States had "trampled on the universally acknowledged norms governing international relations," and "violated the principles" of previous Chinese-U.S. agreements.

"The U.S. side should withdraw its plan," Mr. Wu added.

The Senate on Tuesday approved the Radio Free Asia plan contained in a pending State Department bill. The radio station is envisioned as a conduit of news, information and commentary for the people of Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos, North Korea and Vietnam. It would be administered by the U.S. Information Agency and would be modeled on Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Away From Politics

- The first shuttle flight with a Russian astronaut aboard is scheduled to lift off from Cape Canaveral next Thursday. The astronaut, Sergei Krikalev, and five Americans will fly on the 60th shuttle mission. During the eight-day flight on the shuttle Discovery, the crew is to release a research satellite and then retrieve it for the trip home.
- A baby girl whose parents carry the gene for Tay-Sachs disease was born free of the fatal defect. She was tested when she was just an eight-cell embryo in a laboratory container at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Virginia. The birth raised hopes that doctors will be able to select and implant fertilized eggs free of other inherited diseases. The baby, Brittany Nicole Ashburn, was born Wednesday in Orange, Texas.
- Rescue workers had to knock down an apartment wall to reach a sick 700-pound (about 320-kilogram) woman who could not fit through her front door in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The effort required 10 paramedics.
- A London computer programmer won a big bet in Las Vegas. Chris Boyd saved for three years to plunk \$220,000 on one spin of the roulette wheel at Binion's Horseshoe casino. When the number came up red, he had doubled his money.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

LIVING IN THE U.S.?
NOW PRINTED IN
NEW YORK
FOR SAME DAY
DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
1-800-882-2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The marginal dynamics indicate frequency of quarterly replenishment.

MARKETWISER ASSET MARKET SOLUTION. DEUTSCHE MARK PORTFOLIO

d RG Money Plus F SF SF
More Robeco see Amsterdam Stocks

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

STILL WORKING WITH THE NEW TIMES, TIMES AND THE SUNDAY TIMES

Moving:
A conference on global
fund management;
March 23-24.
For details,
fax Brenda Hagerty
at (44-71) 836 0717

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

UN Clears Its Force Of Bosnia Misdeeds

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON—The United Nations said Thursday that it had found no evidence of large-scale corruption, black-market trading, drug trafficking or smuggling of people out of Sarajevo by members of its peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Presenting the conclusions to a 45-day investigation focused primarily on the activities of the UN Protection Force in Sarajevo last year, the UN special representative here, Yasushi Akashi, said that evidence had been found of some trading in cigarettes, alcohol and coffee in late 1992 and early 1993. He said it was also probable that fuel had been misappropriated by some individuals who had taken advantage of "deficiencies" in the accounting system.

Some of the conclusions in the report are likely to surprise reporters who have worked in Sarajevo and had either direct or indirect knowledge of UN personnel selling goods and food at exorbitant prices and of city residents asked to pay as much as 5,000 Deutsche marks (\$300) to obtain passage on a UN plane out of Sarajevo.

The report, however, said there was no evidence of any "organized, large-scale trafficking."

Mr. Akashi added that media accusations that UN employees smuggled people out of Sarajevo for money were "baseless."

The investigation found that while some of the allegations were with merit, there was no evidence to confirm the claim that widespread or systematic illegal activity had been carried out by UN personnel, he said. "While there were cases of impropriety, there were only a limited number of cases in which illegality was firmly established."

Mr. Akashi and the Austrian Army officer who led the investigation, Major General Günther Gröndel, said 23 UN soldiers had been sent home and seven local-hire civilians dismissed from their jobs for involvement in illegal activities. Nineteen of the UN soldiers were from Ukraine and four from Kenya.

It was the Ukraine battalion stationed in Sarajevo early last year that was reported to be actively involved in the illegal sale of fuel that was then in extremely short supply. Mr. Akashi also said the five-member investigation commission had discovered only one case of illegal drug activity while it had found "absolutely no basis" for press allegations that UN staff had been involved. Nor was there any evidence its personnel had been implicated in "illegal prostitution activities."

Neighbors Try to End Upheaval In Lesotho

By Paul Taylor

JOHANNESBURG—Leaders of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana have agreed to consider joint action to resolve a military and political crisis in Lesotho, a move that symbolizes the changes in diplomacy in southern Africa after apartheid.

The agreement occurred at a meeting Wednesday in Botswana, which was the first time President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa and Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader and the man expected to succeed him after elections in April, traveled abroad on a regional issue. It was also the first encounter between Mr. de Klerk and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

The issue that brought the leaders together is the conflict in Lesotho, a mountainous nation encircled by South Africa where skirmishes between rival army factions have left at least 5 dead and 11 wounded. The immediate cause was complaints about military pay, but behind this are growing tensions between the ruling Basotho Congress Party, which came to power in March, and other opposition parties.

Mr. Mugabe said his country, Botswana and South Africa would establish a task force to investigate what steps they should take to ally the crisis. Sources in both the Zimbabwean and South African governments said Mr. Mugabe had proposed that a "symbolic" peacekeeping force—perhaps including troops from South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Tanzania—be sent to Lesotho to promote stability.

A South African government spokesman said in Gaborone, Botswana's capital, that South Africa would prefer "lending logistical support to such a force" rather than actually sending troops.

"We are very cautious of getting too involved in Lesotho," he said. Mr. Mugabe, who led Zimbabwe to independence in 1980 after a armed struggle against the white-minority government of what was then Rhodesia, spent about 20 minutes drinking coffee and chatting informally with Mr. de Klerk.

"Unfortunately, it has taken so long for people supporting apartheid in South Africa to change their minds," Mr. Mugabe said afterward. He praised Mr. de Klerk for his willingness to make sweeping political changes in his country and said that "the rest of the world" was now prepared to open itself up to South Africa.

It is unknown whether the spirit of cooperation will be much help in Lesotho. Just hours after the leaders announced the task force, a coalition of six opposition parties in Lesotho urging all would-be interventionists to stay out.



THE WAR GOES ON — An Angolan woman and her child in rebel-held Huambo are among the victims of civil war that has raged since UNITA rebels rejected the result of a 1992 election.

Hosokawa, Facing Defeat, Takes His Case to the People

By T.R. Reid

TOKYO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa put his personal popularity on the line Thursday in a national appeal to the Japanese people to push for final passage of his far-reaching package of anti-corruption legislation.

"If I can't fulfill my promise to the voters to pass a political reform plan, it doesn't matter to me at all whether I remain as prime minister," an emotional Mr. Hosokawa declared at a rally to drum up support for the bills. The legislation will die if it does not pass the Diet, or parliament, by Saturday night.

Mr. Hosokawa declined to clarify whether that statement meant that he would resign, dissolve his government, call a new election, all three or none of the above if his plan did not pass. Any of those alternatives seems possible right now.

But people here may not have to wait long to find out what he will do if the anti-corruption package fails. Negotiations over a compromise broke down again Thursday night, leaving just two days for further legislative action.

The Hosokawa plan is clearly stalled right now, and even the big national outpouring of support Mr. Hosokawa pleaded for Thursday

—a phone call or a fax would do fine," he said—may not be enough to win votes from incumbent politicians who do not particularly want to change the political rules under which they have thrived.

A political moderate, Mr. Hosokawa ended four decades of conservative one-party rule when his seven-party coalition government won a historic election in July. He has since become one of the most popular leaders in postwar Japanese history, so his veiled threat to quit may generate more public support for his legislative package.

Press reports here Thursday offered more evidence of the widespread corruption that has left Japanese voters disgruntled.

Newspapers said prosecutors were about to arrest several members of parliament for having taken large illegal payoffs. All the reported targets are members of the Liberal Democratic Party, the chief opponent of Mr. Hosokawa's anti-corruption plan.

According to reports in Tokyo, prosecutors were ready to arrest Seiichiro Kajiyama, a top Liberal Democratic strategist. Mr. Kajiyama made headlines three years ago when he compared American blacks to prostitutes. He has denied taking illicit money, and in fact said he would commit hara-kiri, or ritual suicide, if he were charged with a crime.

Elected on a wave of popular revulsion against corrupt politics, Mr. Hosokawa pledged to make political reform his first priority. He won passage of his legislative package in the Diet's lower house. But on Jan. 21, the bills were voted down in the upper house, creating the current political crisis.

Mr. Hosokawa could still pass the bills if he gets two-thirds of the vote in the lower house. He is expected to try that Friday or Saturday, but the outlook is uncertain.

Even so, opposition parties are frightened by the prospect of a new vote in the lower house. Just holding the vote would probably split the Liberal Democrats. Some of them would support Mr. Hosokawa's plan, and then quit the party to join Mr. Hosokawa's coalition.

If that happened, Mr. Hosokawa's coalition could effectively win while losing, growing stronger against the opposition for future battles.

But Mr. Hosokawa may not be around to take advantage of the gains. He has indicated before that he will resign if he cannot pass his political package in this Diet session.

His speech Thursday was an indication that he means to do so.

U.S. Approves Transfer Of Nuclear Fuel To U.K.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Energy Department has approved a Swiss government request to ship 95 tons of used nuclear fuel to Britain, where its plutonium content will be recovered at a new chemical treatment plant.

Switzerland's application was widely viewed among nuclear non-proliferation watchdogs and members of Congress as the first test of the Clinton administration's declared policy of discouraging the reprocessing of nuclear fuel and plutonium to the world's plutonium stockpile.

Plutonium, a by-product of the irradiation of uranium fuel in nuclear reactors, is the primary building block of nuclear weapons.

In a letter to Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana, who heads the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary said she had "reached the judgment that it will not result in a significant increase in the risk of proliferation beyond that which existed at the time the reprocessing was stopped."

In a separate letter, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, John D. Holmes, said that blocking the shipment, after years in which such requests were routinely approved, "would lead to unnecessary confrontation and un-

dermine the cooperation needed to pursue the administration's broad agenda."

As a nation that does not have nuclear weapons and signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Switzerland obtains enriched uranium fuel for its nuclear power plants from the United States. The arrangement gives the United States legal control over disposition of the used fuel.

With the world already confronting a huge stockpile of surplus plutonium, from dismantled nuclear weapons, President Bill Clinton has called for a ban on the production of plutonium from commercial fuel. But the administration has been reluctant to challenge fuel-disposition plans of friendly nations that call for extracting the plutonium for possible future use as a source of energy.

A notice on the approval in the Federal Register says that Switzerland is to ship 112 used fuel assemblies to Britain's new Thorp Oxide Reprocessing Plant. Chemical reprocessing will result in the production of 421 kilograms (926 pounds) of plutonium. About 15 pounds is sufficient to produce a nuclear-grade bomb, according to weapons experts.

—THEOMAS W. LIPPMAN

Prince's Attacker Seen as Unbalanced

The Associated Press

SYDNEY—A college student who fired shots at Prince Charles, who was about to present an award before 10,000 people in a Sydney park. The prince was unharmed.

As he continued his 12-day official visit amid tightened security, he attracted large crowds Thursday in the towns of Forbes and Parkes, in New South Wales.

"He enjoys meeting people," said his secretary, Richard Aylard. "It's part of the job, and if you're going to meet people the way he likes to do it, which is as informally as possible, then there's always going to be an element of risk."

Mr. Kang faces six charges and could be imprisoned for a maximum of 17 years. He said nothing during the 30-minute hearing Thursday and made no plea.

He was refused bail after the magistrate was told that he had been seeking psychiatric treatment for depression. Mr. Kang will remain in custody until another hearing on Feb. 4.

A defense lawyer, Bill Dickens, said Mr. Kang had been frustrated by the media's preoccupation with Britain's royal family while the Cambodian suffering was ignored. Mr. Kang is an ethnic Korean but was born in Australia. The police had originally said he was of Chinese origin.

Mr. Dickens said Mr. Kang was "a young man of gentle disposition" who had orchestrated a "media stunt."

Mr. Kang's sister Carolyn denied that her brother had intended to harm the prince.

"He's not really violent, no, that's not his nature," she said in a television interview.

Referring to the Cambodians, she added: "He felt compelled to do something for the people. He felt morally obliged to help them."

Prime Minister Paul Keating, who will meet Prince Charles on Friday, said Australia had been embarrassed by the attack.

RUSSIA:

Yeltsin's Defense

Continued from Page 1

as a technocrat, but is thought unlikely to be able to play as dynamic a role in the government as Mr. Fyodorov. He will not have the rank of deputy prime minister that Mr. Fyodorov enjoyed.

Along with the former economic chief, Yegor T. Gaidar, who quit Jan. 16, Mr. Fyodorov was regarded as the most prominent champion of the free market in the cabinet. While a number of reformers remain in the upper echelons of the government, none is regarded as so high-profile, well-connected or energetically willful as Mr. Gaidar and Mr. Fyodorov have been.

There are already signs that the new government, led by Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, will abandon free-market practices and renew massive subsidies to bloated and inefficient state factories and farms.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, buffeted by predictions that his stewardship will lead to disaster, has insisted that he will not give an inch in the fight against inflation. In what appears to be a concerted response by his government to its critics, several top officials have echoed his line that reforms will continue.

In Rome on Thursday, where he is on a two-day visit, Mr. Chernomyrdin told the Italian prime minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, that Moscow would stay the course on reforms. He also lobbied for Russia's admission to the Group of Seven industrialized countries.

He said he hoped that the G-7 would be expanded and renamed the G-8, with Russia's membership, when the organization meets in Naples in July.

Mr. Chernomyrdin further lobbied for Russia's eventual membership in the European Union. "We want these relations to move forward more quickly so that the Russian Federation can become a member on an equal footing," he said. "We want cooperation on all fronts, but above all the economic one."

POLICY:

Russian Populism Is Undermining Clinton

Continued from Page 1

giving him, which goes like this: The only way for Russia to develop a market economy is if it has a currency that is convertible and stable—so that banks will be prepared to make loans at reasonable interest rates, so that Russian exporters will be willing to bring their profits back into the country without worrying that they will be eroded by inflation, and so foreigners will be ready to invest there.

The only way to get to that stage is for Russia's central bank to stop printing so many rubles. The only way to get to that point is if the Russian government can close its budget deficit, now running about 9 percent of its gross domestic product.

And the only way to accomplish that is if the government stops subsidizing unprofitable state industries and farms, many of which produce products that sell for less on the world market than the cost of the raw materials that go into them.

This is where economics ends and politics begins. Because to close down such factories and

farms would require laying off and relocating thousands of Russians, at least until new profitable businesses sprout up to re-employ them.

The new government, dominated by conservatives like Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, the central bank chairman, Viktor V. Geraschenko, and Agriculture Minister Alexander K. Zaverukha, is not ready to risk the political reaction that such draconian policies would involve—especially in light of the last election.

That was why the key reformers, Boris G. Fyodorov and Yegor T. Gaidar, quit as finance minister and first deputy prime minister.

Senior administration officials say they are trying to deal with this situation by holding to a two-track policy.

One track is to keep shining a light on the path of real economic reform that Mr. Clinton laid out in Moscow. American officials say they hope that after this new Russian government dabbles in some populist economics, which will not produce anything but hyperinflation, it will come to its senses and bring back the ousted reformers.

Mr. Christopher urged France to close ranks with the United States and to support NATO resolutions threatening the Bosnian Serbs with an allied attack if they do not ease their assault on Srebrenica and Tuzla.

"The United States is not standing by," he said in response to repeated assertions from Paris that the Clinton administration was not exerting its energies to end the war that has taken some 200,000 lives.

In an unusually diplomatic rebuke, the State Department said Wednesday that the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, had engaged in "strange moral calculus" and questionable logic in his prescriptions for peace in Bosnia.

On Thursday, Mr. Christopher said fresh reports that Yugoslav Army units were now engaged in trying to counter recent Muslim advances underscored the need for a settlement.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

MARKETS:

Change Proposed

Continued from Page 1

wants to stand behind it," said Michael Lipper of Lipper Analytical Services.

Perrin Long, an industry analyst at First Michigan Corp., said the traditional auction exchanges were "a dying breed, but they don't want to admit it."

The staff recommendations are highly technical and will go to the full commission and the stock exchange, which withheld all but the most general comment. Some of the changes can be put into effect by the exchanges themselves.

More than 50 letters of comment from brokerage firms and others in the industry have been received by the SEC, and Mr. Lipper said last week that there would be something in the report to upset nearly everyone involved with the securities industry.

Several proposals were made to expand information about the time and location of trading, which is increasingly being conducted by computer, after hours, and on foreign stock exchanges. They would force the reporting of trades in U.S. stocks overseas so that price quotes, often different from Wall Street's, reflect those trades.

The SEC staff also wants to gather information on more than a dozen new automated trading systems, like Reuters' Instinet, which it now regards as too sketchily monitored.

The staff also proposed tightening rules on limit orders, in which a customer instructs his broker to buy or sell a stock within the limits of a specific price. The report proposes prohibiting brokers from trading ahead of a customer's limit order for their own account on the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASDAQ) market.

Mr. Juppé's chief spokesman, Richard Douque, said that "the choice today is between settling for watching the combat and trying everything to stop it."

Mr. Douque said France had never proposed imposing a settlement by force, nor a huge military intervention, but only bringing more diplomatic pressure to bear on all sides to accept a negotiated peace.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

DEMOCRATS: The Public Likes a Centrist Party

Continued from Page 1

bid for a fourth term with an address featuring three themes designed to appeal to Republicans and independents: corporate tax cuts; tough crime legislation; including life without parole for a third violent felony conviction; and welfare reform, including fingerprinting of applicants for assistance.

Mr. Clinton's positive and negative poll ratings over his first year in office have offered a lesson to members of his party.

Stanley Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's pollster, said his negative ratings reached a high during spring and early summer last year. This coincided with the one period, Mr. Greenberg said, when a plurality of voters saw him as a "liberal" Democrat, as opposed to moderate or "new" Democrat. This was at the same time that Mr. Clinton was

raising taxes and lifting the ban on homosexuals in the military.

Mr. Clinton's ratings have improved as he has been able to focus the public agenda on health care and welfare reform.

Polls conducted by the Democratic firm Mellman, Lazars, Lake, together with the Tarrance Group, a Republican concern, found that when Mr. Clinton took office the public gave him an edge of 9 percentage points over Republicans on the question of who would be better able to "hold the line" on taxes.

By May, after Mr. Clinton abandoned his promise not to raise taxes on the middle class, just as Republicanism was heavily determined by that of Presidents Reagan and Bush, The Democratic advantages could be seriously damaged if the inquiry into the Clintons' investment in the Whitewater firm in Arkansas in the 1980s produces allegations of wrongdoing.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

issue of welfare reform, Mr. Clinton and the Democratic Party enjoyed advantages of more than 10 percentage points over the Republican Party.

Fred Steeper, the Republican pollster who conducted surveys for the Bush campaign, said: "To the extent that being a 'new' Democrat is avoiding looking like a big spender, I think he has avoided it so far. He's avoided proposing any giveaway programs. I don't think he's become a giveaway Democrat yet."

The fortunes and public image of the Democratic Party are highly dependent on the success or failure of Mr. Clinton, just as Republicanism was heavily determined by that of Presidents Reagan and Bush. The Democratic advantages could be seriously damaged if the inquiry into the Clintons' investment in the Whitewater firm in Arkansas in the 1980s produces allegations of wrongdoing.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political strategists warn that Mr. Clinton may over time face increasing difficulty as he tries to balance the interests and claims of the more liberal base of his party with his drive to become a more moderate "new" Democrat.

Some political

OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

All in All, a Strong Speech

It was a strong speech the president gave Tuesday night. Bill Clinton was right both that he and Congress accomplished a great deal last year — it may not be pretty, but it sure isn't gridlock — and that a great deal remains to be done.

The speech revolved around the topic of health care reform; so will the session of Congress. Serious criticism that needs to be addressed has been made of the extensive proposal the president sent to Congress last year: that it is extremely complicated, expensive and chancy. Mr. Clinton asserted in its defense that there is a health care crisis and that his proposal would neither disrupt nor destroy what is good about the current health care system.

But then he took the unusual step so early in the game of saying that there is a lot about his proposal that he might be willing to give up. He will veto a health care bill that Congress sends him only if it fails to provide universal coverage, he said — if it does not guarantee every American private health insurance that can never be taken away.

You could call it a threat; it sounded more concessional than that to us. The administration thinks that if Congress adopts universal coverage, it will end up having to adopt many other corollary features of the president's plan as well, or something like them. That is far from certain.

An issue leading up to the speech was presumed tension between health care reform and welfare reform. Which would take precedence? The president, having responded in this case to critics who denounced earlier hints that he would shelve welfare reform for now, said that he wanted both and that they are intertwined. One of the reasons people stay on welfare, he said, is that "it's the only way they can get health care coverage for their children."

Meanwhile, "those who choose to leave welfare for jobs without health benefits... find themselves in the incredible position of paying taxes that help to pay for health coverage for those who made the other choice, to stay on welfare." Health care reform is one of the predicates of welfare

reform as he and his people now state it.

Mr. Clinton took steps in the speech to preempt some of the likely fiscal fights still ahead, including the one over the so-called balanced budget amendment to the constitution, which the Senate is scheduled to take up next month. The budget he will submit in February will be "one of the toughest... ever presented to Congress," and the government is now looking at three consecutive years of declining deficits for the first time since the 1940s. He is right, it will be a tight budget; it is not clear that he will even be able to finance all his own initiatives. He nonetheless warned his party not to make further defense cuts. In that he was right. The defense budget is already being sharply cut; it would be a grave error to take it down further than currently planned.

The president's speech had a curious ending. He stands accused of reformulating and stealing Republican issues and themes, here was another. An activist Democratic president committed to governmental solutions to problems warned that there is a limit beyond which government cannot be expected to go.

He had been talking about crime, another lift from the Republicans, although we have never understood why liberal Democratic politicians in the past were so skittish about addressing issues of crime. It is some of the dangerous and wrongheaded measures politicians dream up to fight crime that should be opposed, not acknowledgment of the existence of the frightening conditions under which so many Americans of every kind are forced these days to live, or the effort to find effective ways to control crime.

From crime Mr. Clinton made his way to children, the need to provide them with a good reason for living and living by decent values, the all too evident fact that governments can go only so far in doing so and that communities must help themselves. Not a bad theme. But the legislative program comes first. There is a lot of arguing and explaining and negotiating yet to be done, and all that now begins.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Afghanistan Again

In Washington not so long ago, Democrats vied with Republicans in supporting a "good" war against the Soviet Union. In April 1992 its Communist rulers were finally evicted, and an interim government assumed power. Refugees began returning from camps in Pakistan and Iran; the State Department proclaimed a triumph for justice and self-determination.

Fast forward to 1994: On New Year's Day a fresh rebellion erupted in Afghanistan; hundreds have been killed. Yesterday's liberators are at each other's throats. An Islamic fundamentalist who is nominally prime minister opposes a rival fundamentalist who is putatively president, and a well-armed former Communist commander jumps from side to side. International aid agencies have pulled out of the capital, embassies have closed and refugees again flee to Pakistan, which threatens to deport them.

To the extent that Washington even notices, the mood is one of resignation. As a practical matter, there may be little that Americans can do. But they can condemn savagery, and ask how it came about. Moscow and Washington share responsibility for fueling this war, which the Soviet Union instigated in 1979 by intervening in Afghanistan to prop up an imperiled puppet regime in Kabul.

Given this trespass, the West had the right to help a coalition of resistance fighters during a decade of Soviet occupation. After years of dirty fighting, the Soviet Union withdrew. Still unexplained is why the United States, in silent partnership with Pakistan, gave the biggest share of aid to the most violently anti-American rebel leader, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the current prime minister. This is hard to understand, since there were more acceptable resistance leaders. Mr. Hekmatyar made no secret of his contempt for Americans. He refused to meet with President Ronald Reagan, he allied himself with Arab radicals and he supported Saddam Hussein during the Gulf War. Yet he was the darling of William Casey's Central Intelligence Agency.

The blunder has been variously explained: ignorance of local complexities, deference to Pakistan, Soviet disinformation, or Washington's belief that the fundamentalists were the most reliable anti-Communist fighters. There is no clear answer. What can be said with hindsight is that the lack of public debate over strategy in Afghanistan left crucial decisions to a secret bureaucracy with minimal accountability. Too much sloganeering and too little genuine discussion played their part in the tragedy still unfolding in forgotten Afghanistan.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Plutonium Challenge

Plutonium is an artificial element produced only by human beings in their nuclear reactors, and they have made too much of it. The stuff is horribly dangerous, chiefly because even small amounts of it can be made into very effective nuclear weapons. Several kilograms of plutonium — a piece the size of a grapefruit — is sufficient for a bomb. The American and Russian missiles to be dismantled over the next decade will produce a surplus of 100 tons of it.

More of it is produced daily, although it is somewhat less hazardous, because it is mixed in the highly radioactive wastes of civilian nuclear reactors and therefore less inviting to terrorists and other thieves.

The growing stocks of plutonium now are arguably the leading threat to national security. Keeping this material in the right hands and out of the wrong ones will not be that easy, even in the United States. Amid the turmoil of Russia and the other former Soviet states, the possibilities are far more troubling.

Two years ago the Bush administration asked the National Academy of Sciences to study the handling of the plutonium surplus. Its report, written by a deeply knowledgeable panel, is authoritative, clear and urgent.

It calls, first, for close cooperation between the United States and Russia in a rigorous inventory shared by both sides. Next, the two governments need to devise reliable proce-

dures to maintain control over stockpiles. Then they need to fashion plans to dispose of them or turn the plutonium into forms less easily diverted to weapons. They cannot afford the kind of long, inconclusive quarrel that, in the United States, has held off decisions on reactor waste disposal year after year.

All governments need to avoid making matters worse. Russia is still producing plutonium, because it needs the heat and power that the military reactors generate. The National Academy committee denounces the idea of building new reactors to consume plutonium. That ought to end the debate in America about the Integral Fast Reactor, the development of which the Clinton administration has been inexplicably supporting.

The same logic applies to the British government, which has unwisely decided to begin opening its plutonium plant at Sellafield with the weak explanation that its product will not be of weapons grade. The National Academy's committee points out that there is no real distinction between weapons-grade and reactor-grade plutonium. Both make very satisfactory bombs.

Everyone has known for years that plutonium is a menace. This valuable report makes it clear that the menace is closer than laymen may have thought and is going to be more difficult to contain.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

From Clinton at Last, a Vision Poster in Bold Colors

By Alan Brinkley

NEW YORK — Theodore Roosevelt once said that a good political speech is "a poster, not an etching." More important than fine details are broad, bold themes that stand out from a distance.

But through most of American history, State of the Union Messages have almost always been more like etchings than posters. Often dreary, seldom memorable. In recent years, only Ronald Reagan — who, like Theodore Roosevelt, always claimed to prefer "banners of bold colors" to "pale pastels" — managed to transcend the genre.

With "American heroes" seated prominently in the visitors' gallery, teary references to acts of courage and sacrifice, evocations of families and neighborhoods and communities and buoyant descriptions of America as "once again alive with hope and opportunity," a soaring eagle, proud and free, Mr. Reagan transformed his State of the Union addresses from lists of policy achievements and goals into evocations of national values and myths. They were an essential part of his effort to attach moral weight to his conservative agenda.

Bill Clinton, a man as enchanted with the details of policy as Mr. Reagan was bored with them, nevertheless delivered a State of the Union address Tuesday night more evocative of Mr. Reagan's bursts of symbolic oratory than of the legislative report cards of other predecessors.

To be sure, he boasted of economic and fiscal successes. He promoted his flagging health care proposals. He spoke at length about welfare reform, an issue that many had assumed would remain on the back burner until after the health care debate. He made modest and only partly convincing claims of diplomatic achievements.

But most striking was his effort to make those goals seem part of a coherent whole: to persuade the American public that he does not just have ideas, but also an idea — that in addition to specific policy proposals he has a vision of how the future can and should look. There is good reason for him to do so.

Listen to the Sound of a Voice That Gives Us Voice

THE TELEPROMPTER had hardly stopped rolling, the president had barely finished his way out of the House chamber when the analysts and politicians all began deconstructing his text. Health care, crime, welfare — they waded through the words looking for portents about policy and clues about compromise. But from my listening post, far from Washington, I was most conscious of the voice Bill Clinton used, and the underlying sound of values:

"In our toughest neighborhoods, on our meanest streets in our poorest rural areas, we have seen a sunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family and work, the heart and soul of civilized society."

"We can't renew our country when children are having children and the fathers walk away

as if the kids don't amount to anything." "I am calling you to stop pointing one finger at these kids who have no future and reach out hands out to them."

Not that long ago, the language of values was spoken almost exclusively by conservatives. Not anymore. One of the striking things Mr. Clinton has done is to give progressives and moderates permission to use the most potent words in our moral vocabulary.

What a change. When Ronald Reagan spoke of welfare, he was talking of "welfare cheats." Law and order were code words for racism. Gradually we are now finding a way to the center. Not drifting right to some presumed political center. Reaching down to a psychological center — and finding a voice.

— Ellen Goodman, in *The Boston Globe*.

Expect a Different World After Kim Il Sung's Bomb

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — If North Korea is going to get the bomb, the rest of us had better start thinking about what this will do to our hopes for the 21st century.

This does not mean only what the consequences will be for South Korea, and for America's military links with that country; or for Japan's decision about nuclear weapons; or for a China that will suddenly find itself with a nuclear cuckoo in the next-door nest. The implications reach far beyond East Asia. They make it necessary to ask whether we are heading for an unmanageably multilateral world, a new form of chaos.

It is not certain that North Korea is going to win its game of dare with the Clinton administration, but it is increasingly hard to be hopeful. Three weeks ago the State Department's Lynn Davis seemed to be saying that the North Koreans had at last agreed to allow the resumption of regular inspections at their seven admitted nuclear sites, and that it might now be possible to get them to open up the two nuclear waste dumps they had not confessed to, whose discovery started the whole crisis a couple of years ago. Alas, North Korea has now ruled further difficulties about two of the seven "agreed" sites. No inspections have been arranged anywhere. The period of time during which the International Atomic Energy Agency has been blindfolded grows even longer. Yet another lot of inconclusive talks — is it the 15th, or the 50th? — has been going on this week. It looks uncommonly as if North Korea is engaged in a classic piece of foot-

dragging. The Clinton administration, half-admitting this, has decided to send Patriot missiles to South Korea.

To all this the whistlers in the dark offer two would-be cheerful answers. Even if North Korea does get away with it, they say, this will not necessarily mean that other countries will go nuclear. Or, if that proves false, a world of 15 or 20 or 30 nuclear powers need not be all that more dangerous than our familiar world of half a dozen nuclear powers has been.

Both arguments are almost certainly wishful thinking.

A North Korean nuclear breakthrough will pretty clearly be the death of nonproliferation hopes, because we are only a year away from the time when the present Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty runs out.

Next year 150-odd countries have to decide whether to make a new promise not to go nuclear, and to open their doors to international inspectors who come to check that promise. If North Korea — a signatory of the present treaty and its checking arrangements — has just demonstrated that such promises can be safely ignored, it is difficult to see anything serious happening next year. There will either be no new global treaty at all or a palpably valueless one. The anti-proliferation campaign will have collapsed.

The countries that assembled in Geneva this Tuesday to talk about banning nuclear tests will then have talked in vain. If the march is on for nuclear arms, the marchers will trample over pious details like test bans. Men who want nuclear weapons for



their foreign policy purposes (the next generation of Saddam Husseins) set about getting them. Their frightened neighbors (the next generation of Kuwaitis) will do the same.

This is likely to produce a vastly different nuclear pattern from the one the world has managed to cope with for the past 49 years. Nobody can foretell the full list of new nuclear powers, but some fairly confident guesses can be made.

Iran will certainly want to follow North Korea. If Iran leads for a nuclear armory, somebody on the Arab side of the Gulf — perhaps Saudi Arabia, maybe a no longer controllable Iraq — will wish to balance the Arab-Israeli scales. The Arabs being so competitively fragmented a people, other Arab countries (perhaps Egypt? Libya?) may well follow suit. The current holding back in India and Pakistan, and in Latin America,

may then cease. We shall at that point be well into nuclear double figures.

Note two things about this possible list. One is that it contains a high proportion of rather wild governments. The saving grace of the past half-century's nuclear stalemate was that those involved were on the whole fairly cautious people. The Soviet Union and the West both had a keen sense of self-preservation. China and the Soviet Union had their own leaves on the trigger were disciplined fingers.

Can you say that of Kim Il Sung's North Korea; of the emulいた Iran; of the angry warriors of Islam who may before long be running Algeria and perhaps some other Arab countries; even, for that matter, of tomorrow's India and Pakistan?

The other reason for feeling a shiver run down the spine is that the new pattern of nuclear power will not be the relatively safe one-against-one

kind we have had up to now. America, Britain and France each had the bomb in order to hold off the Soviet Union. So did China. The Soviet Union's nuclear calculations were built upon its confrontation with NATO. It was not very complicated. It was therefore, for all the fears of the West's would-be nuclear disarmers, not all that dangerous — as even daily proved.

The new prospect is very different. A world of 15 or 20 or more nuclear powers will be, on a vastly bigger scale, a balance-of-power world like that of 19th century Europe.

Groups of four or five countries will maneuver for advantage against each other as France, Germany, Britain, Austria-Hungary and Russia maneuvered a century or so ago, with eventually fatal consequences. Powers A and B will try to enlist Power C against Power D; Power D, fearing for its life, will try to lure Power A away from this threatening coalition; and so on. There may still be a few one-versus-one confrontations — India and Pakistan, perhaps — but they will be exceptions.

The difference from the 19th century will be that these powers are now nuclear-armed. That will make their cease dance enormously riskier than it was a century ago. In those days, if a country miscalculated, the penalty might be defeat in a conventional war. It could now be a nuclear knock-out. The chances of miscalculation multiply as the number of countries involved in the balance-of-power maneuvering grows. This is a far cry from the relatively stable nuclear standoff of the Cold War.

It would be wrong to say that a multilateral world is bound to blow itself up. Man wields his ingenuity on his instinct for survival; he may find a way of bringing order even to such a mess. But the odds against that are a horribly dangerous place. If we can prevent it from happening, our children will be very grateful.

— International Herald Tribune.

The United States Has Not Caved In to North Korea

By Lynn Davis

The writer is U.S. undersecretary of state for international security affairs.

WASHINGTON — In his column "North Korea Gets a U.S. Surrender" (*NYT Opinion*, Jan. 7), Charles Krauthammer distorted American policy so badly that the record must be set straight. President Bill Clinton has been steady and firm in his objectives: a nonnuclear Korean Peninsula and a strong international nonproliferation regime.

The stakes in Korea are high. Nuclear weapons there could destabilize all of Northeast Asia and undermine the global nonproliferation regime. If the North launched a military operation, it would be defeated, but the United States would be engaged alongside its South Korean allies in a major war that could leave destruction through much of the peninsula. So there is good reason to give diplomacy a responsible chance before turning to other alternatives.

Let me first correct four misconceptions contained in the article. The writer unjustifiably based on the erroneous premise that the United States has agreed to "one-time" inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency to maintain continuity of safeguards. The number and scope of inspections required is a matter for the IAEA, not the United States, to decide. And North Korea knows that it must permit continuing, periodic inspections for the IAEA to be able to certify that the continuity of safeguards has been maintained.

The writer mistakes an interim step for final resolution of this problem. The immediate task has been to ensure that no more fissile material is diverted. Maintaining IAEA safeguards does that. The United States will then press North Korea for inspection of suspect sites and dismantling of nuclear facilities.

The writer unjustifiably attacks the integrity of the IAEA. Its director, Hans Blix, has been beyond reproach in his handling of this issue. The United States has insisted that North Korea deal directly with the agency so that the inspectors would be able to obtain the kind of access they need to maintain the continuity of safeguards.

The IAEA's integrity remains intact.

The writer called the suspension of the U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit exercise for this year a "huge payoff" for North Korea. He is wrong again.

The United States and South Korea agreed that Team Spirit '94 should be suspended only if progress on the nuclear issue took place. The suspension was a gesture of goodwill, not a payoff. If Team Spirit '94 is not held, the United States plans to continue its other major joint exercises in South Korea. As the president told the National Assembly in Seoul in July, the U.S. defense commitment to the Republic of Korea is unshakable.

How will the United States seek to achieve its goals?

The immediate task has been to ensure no further diversion of plutonium. In June, U.S. officials told the North Koreans that there would be no more bilateral meetings unless they met certain conditions: no refusing their nuclear reactor without IAEA inspectors present, and no breaks in the continuity of IAEA safeguards. Talks between the IAEA and North Korea in Vienna are going on, and we urged rapid agreement on the IAEA inspections required to maintain continuity of safeguards at the seven sites in Yongbyon.

It is essential that North Koreans accept fully with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, including the safeguards agreement they signed. This includes inspection of the two suspect nuclear waste sites that triggered North Korea's withdrawal from the treaty in the first place.

During our first negotiating round, the North Koreans agreed to "suspend" their withdrawal from the nonproliferation treaty, but they are not now living up to all of the treaty's provisions. After the second round, the North agreed to begin consultations with the IAEA on "outstanding safeguards issues," but agreement was not reached on the agency's request

for a special inspection at the suspect waste sites. The United States will continue to press the North to comply with all the treaty's provisions, including access to the waste sites.

Further, North and South Korea must fully implement their Denuclearization Declaration, which includes a ban on uranium enrichment and plutonium reprocessing on the peninsula. The North has agreed to resume North-South talks that would include discussion of this agreement, but progress has been slow. We will proceed with further U.S.-North Korea negotiations only after North-South exchanges and IAEA inspections.

We also seek the decommissioning and dismantling of North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and its reprocessing facility. The North would then be unable to use these facilities to produce the plutonium needed for weapons. The reprocessing plant is prohibited by the North-South agreement, and North Korea has indicated its willingness to convert from graphite-moderated reactors to a less dangerous type of light reactors for its energy needs.

North Korea must also address U.S. concerns about other matters, including its support for terrorism, violation of human rights, export of ballistic missiles and hostile foreign policy. If it does, it should understand that it can change from being a rogue state to an accepted member of the international community.

Mr. Krauthammer is right to say there is still far to go, but he is wrong in claiming that the United States lacks resolve and a clear strategy. It is pursuing a course that gives North Korea a clear choice and tests its true intentions. America is prepared to take steps to help bring North Korea into the family of nations, but only as it meets U.S. conditions.

North Korea also knows that the patience of the United States and the

international community has its limits. America will not tolerate continuing stalling or repeated instances of bad faith. If North Korea fails to comply with its international obligations, the United States will have to take other steps, including seeking a range of international sanctions. The firm diplomatic strategy that the United States has been pursuing will help ensure that the international community will endorse such sanctions if they are needed.

The United States has led the international community to a consensus that gives North Korea a clear choice between opening doors and increased international isolation. North Korea has no illusions about what it must do to remove concerns about its nuclear intentions. There should be no illusions that there is an easy fix to a complex and dangerous dispute.

— The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Disorder in Japan

SHANGHAI — The strange doings of the Japanese Parliament fairly rival anything lately seen in Westminster. The latest achievement of the Oriental imitators of our own legislators has been to expel the President of the Tokyo Assembly, Mr. Hoshi Toru, amid a scene of unrestrained disorder. The reason for his sudden fall into disfavor was that he was suspected of being in secret conference with the Government, and was too friendly with certain large contractors to the army and navy.

1919: A Labor Dispute

LONDON — The threatened immigration ban of the United States is not agreeable to English labor leaders. Mr. George Barnes, M.P., declared yesterday (Jan. 27) that Great Britain would oppose such legislation. "We are pretty crowded on this side of the ocean," he said, "while you have only scratched the industrial sur-

face. We stand for mobility of labor." Mr. Barnes also declared that the primary guiding principle for the [Peace] Conference's ratification should be that unfair labor conditions in one country involve the whole world, and he invoked the Wilsonian theory of equality in economic treatment.

1944: March of Death

WASHINGTON — From our New York edition: The War and Navy Departments made public last night (Jan. 27) a harrowing official story of how the Japanese tortured, starved to death and sometimes beheaded or shot more than 6,000 American and Filipino soldiers who had been taken prisoner on Bataan and Corregidor in April 1942, and who were sent to prison camps by a "march of death" under a brutal sun without food or water. The first documented account of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines also revealed that "American flags were habitually and designedly used as rags in the Japanese kitchens."

International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD MCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
• ROBERT L. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES MCLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Starnes

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: Cerebation, 46.37.52.12. Advertising: 46.37.52.12.
Edition for Asia: Michael Richardson, 2, Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7794. Fax (65) 274-2334.
Ming, Dir. U.K., Gary Thomas, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. (071) 836-4812. Fax: (071) 240-2254.
Con. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel. (030) 72-67 55. Fax: (030) 72 75 10.
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 350 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 732-3864. Fax: (212) 733-6933.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B: 7391112h. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
© 1993 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0244-8022.

OPINION

Two Changing Young Men And U.S.-Russian Slippage

By William Safire

PARIS — Two relatively young and sophisticated men, both setting policy at their nations' foreign ministries, have changed their positions radically in the past few months. Their shifts reveal much about the deterioration of Russian-American relations.

One is Strobe Talbott, longtime friend and Oxford roommate of Bill Clinton's. He stepped down from the power and prestige of Time magazine columnist to handle President Clinton's

turn: In tough testimony to Congress, he warned that aid to Russia depended on reform, and that reform had to come first. It was an epiphany.

Meanwhile, half a world away, another high-level diplomat was undergoing his own profound change. Short, boyish Andrei Kozyrev used to be a Certified Good Guy: His April Fool's Day speech last year alerted the world to the danger of militant Russian nationalism. Unafraid to ad-lib in English, he wowed those who interviewed him then with his good sense and good humor and support of a new Russian respect for its neighbors.

But in Moscow last month, a harder edge was evident: He had just won his election in Mammansk, a military area, by talking tough about the "near abroad." When I asked about the withdrawal of 13,000 Russian troops remaining in Latvia, he switched the subject to what he called discrimination against 11,000 retired Russian soldiers and their families living there (many in confiscated homes, infuriating native Latvians).

That was the new, disturbing Kozyrev. Two weeks ago, he seemed to carry that hard line to an extreme, in a speech telling Russian diplomats that "we should not withdraw from those regions that have been the sphere of Russian interests for centuries."

As nervous Balts went ballistic, the Talbott State Department spokesman promptly said "we don't accept" that old-style hegemony.

That rebuke caused a Kozyrev flunkey to bluster about "mass media" deliberate distortion of the minister's pronouncements. And Mr. Kozyrev to lash out at Latvia for "massive and crude violations of human rights" of the well-off colonists — but also to call in the U.S. ambassador to assure him that troop withdrawal would take place this year.

Both Russians and Latvians are waiting for Mr. Talbott to suggest a compromise of letting a few hundred Russian troops rent the Skrunda early-warning radar facility for four years. When he does, I hope Latvia grabs the deal to get occupying troops out. Nor would it hurt for Latvians to assure long-resident Russian-speakers of ultimate first-class citizenship.

Mr. Kozyrev has taught Mr. Talbott to begin to toughen up. We can hope that Mr. Talbott will now teach Mr. Kozyrev to drop his crowd-pleasing, phony-tough attitude.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Only her torch glowed in the darkness prior to the radiation experiments.

The Etiquette of Stepping Down

By Judith Martin

TRADITIONAL FORM for letter of resignation from a public official to the president of the United States: Dear Mr. President, It is with great sadness and deep regret that I must inform you that for personal reasons I no longer find myself able to serve my country in the position that you did me the honor of conferring upon me. Health and family matters forbid my

well as a personal one for me. Your distinguished record of public service has earned you the gratitude of your fellow citizens, and the esteem of those of us who are most familiar with your great talents and dedication. Please accept my warmest wishes for your good health, and give my kind regards to your lovely family.

Sincerely yours, etc. Revised Form: Dear Mr. Think-You're-Indispensable, Getting out of government is the first real public service you've ever performed. My only regret is that sending you home is a dirty trick on your long-suffering wife.

Wishing good riddance, etc. In a society that professes to value candor, disdain euphemisms and despise hypocrisy, even the most formal conventions were bound to change. In the last witness, President Bill Clinton and Secretary Les Aspin traded verbal "letters" that followed the old form: the fired one professing his desire to resign and the firer professing his incalculable regret at this decision to which he will nonetheless yield. But the new age dawned when retired Admiral Bobby Ray Inman acted at the prompting of his comfort level (which is the rough equivalent of what used to be called a conscience) and injected his true feelings into his letter of withdrawal as a nominee for the position of secretary of defense.

No one should have been surprised. This is, after all, an administration that opened with a retreat, where the president provided facilitators to encourage members of his cabinet to express their innermost feelings.

Mr. Inman's innermost feelings were that he was being picked on by bullies, that he had done quite enough for his country, that he was not all that desperate to embellish his résumé. (He expressed great appreciation... for your clear understanding of what has not gone well in the national security arena in the first year of your presidency...)

But can the people who are now declaring him paranoid honestly say that they have never harbored such sentiments? Why didn't everyone congratulate Mr. Inman for his frankness? And after he got that out of his system, why did he still look so pinched?

Is it possible that we really do value decorum above unrestrained self-expression? And that not even the president would urge his staff to express all their feelings unless they were bound by etiquette's demands for respect and tact?

The tradition of leaving high government service requires that face be saved all around, and this cannot be achieved with complete openness. It is understood that the president will not be made to look as if he either hired a nitwit or created a scapegoat, and the departing official will be allowed to depart with his

reputation and enough praise and photographs to furnish a fine private office.

For that reason, almost no one is ever fired. People go voluntarily (no matter how surprised they are to find themselves suddenly volunteering) and for reasons that have nothing to do with inconvenience or incompetence. Appreciation and regret are expressed on both sides, and a respectable, if not necessarily plausible, explanation is made public.

John Mitchell resigned as director of President Richard Nixon's re-election committee, right after the Watergate burglars were caught, to devote more attention to "the happiness and welfare of my wife and daughter" — attention that Martha Mitchell was later to claim was not benign. President Lyndon Johnson's press secretary, George Reedy, left to devote more attention to his hammock.

The convention allows room for creativity. The truly creative can even get away with inserting into the formula small digs at the president, which the president is supposed to be above returning in kind (because he is presidential; and besides, he got what he wanted).

When President Jimmy Carter upended his cabinet in 1979, all the exit letters contained the required politenesses. But two people made sly references to the president's eagerness for their departure — Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal, stating appreciation for the president's "agreeing" that "the time has come for me to return to private life," and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, acknowledging that "it would be far better for you to have in place one who is less scarred by earlier battles."

Their return letters all contained the president's appreciation for their services. But to Transportation Secretary Brock Adams, who added a wistfully associated with sarcasm, "I hope you find happiness in your job." President Jimmy Carter altered the phrase about appreciation for him to "appreciation for the accomplishments of our nation during your service as secretary of transportation."

Within the convention, the greatest insult permitted is courtesy. When Donald Regan left as President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, he conveyed bitterness by writing merely, "I hereby resign as Chief of Staff to the President of the United States."

But when the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, John Frohnmayer, tried to do something similar in his requested letter of resignation to President George Bush, he was talked out of it by the secretary to the cabinet. But he did conclude with the line: "You and your administration have accomplished a great deal and I'm sure the best is yet to come."

President Bush sent him a curt reply, omitting the formula expression of regret at his departure.

All that was missing was manners. Judith Martin writes the syndicated column "Miss Manners." She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

White Man's Burden

Regarding "A Judge Finds He Can't Shake the Burden of Blackness" (Jan. 8) by David Margolick:

I was shocked at the inherent racism in the notion that "blackness," rather than white racism, is a burden. People of color have long had to suffer the patronizing pity of white people who do not realize that they are saying, however inadvertently, how wonderful it would be if only everyone were white.

If the article, instead of dealing with white racism, told of a woman's treatment at the hands of men, would you have dared to use the headline, "A Judge Finds She Can't Shake the Burden of Femininity"? If it were about anti-Semitism, would we expect it to be headed, "A Judge Finds He Can't Shake the Burden of Jewishness"?

TERRY CARTER, Copenhagen.

Death of an Activist

Regarding "In Rural Java, Death Comes to a Fighter and a Dreamer" (Opinion, Jan. 13):

Goesawan Mohamed describes the brutal murder of Marsinah, a young Indonesian labor activist. She and 15 others were interrogated by military authorities and fired from their jobs merely for demanding what was promised to them under Indonesian law: \$1.05 per day in wages.

Many business writers advocate a

White Man's Burden

wage system for developing countries that is "undistorted" by free trade unions and government-set minimum wages. What about the effect of corrupt officials and military intimidation?

The wage Marsinah was struggling for, by the way, is 30 percent below the "minimum physical needs" for a single person in that region of Java, according to the Indonesian manpower ministry.

INDERA NABABAN, Jakarta.

Protection for Israel

Now that we know that the Oslo peace agreement will not stop terror, the people of Israel feel a greater lack of security than ever. If the minimum conditions for protection against terror cannot be guaranteed by Yasser Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization because they lack the strength and the commitment of their people, then we have thrown away our own security and land for nothing. Israel is in a worse position than ever.

TOBY WILLIG, Jerusalem.

With Words Alone

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is deluding itself if it thinks that by refusing membership to Central European states it decreases Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's chances in the next Russian elections. NATO is playing straight into Mr. Zhirinovskiy's hands. Now Mr. Zhirinovskiy can truthfully claim that with

words alone, and without being in power, he single-handedly forced NATO to reverse its thinking on accepting new members. He is in a better position than ever to win the next elections.

TIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

Farmers, Not Peasants

It was distressing to read the word "peasants" in several of your recent articles about the revolt in Mexico. In today's world, "farmers" is a far more fair and precise definition of those who work the soil, even if they are illiterate and poor and Mexican.

RICHARD FREMANTLE, New York.

Very Good, Sir

Regarding "The Eternal Butler" (Features, Jan. 23) by William E. Schmidt:

Surely P. G. Wodehouse's immortal Jeeves was a "gentleman's gentleman," a valet rather than a butler, although as his employer, Bertie Wooster, informs us, he could, when the occasion demanded, "battle with the best of them."

Incidentally, the observation that "only the English as a race are capable of the necessary emotional restraint to be good servants" is an interesting one. It is difficult to know whether to see it as a thinly veiled insult or a somewhat left-handed compliment!

JULIAN deNORMANVILLE, Tring, England.

NEWS EVENTS WHICH COULD AFFECT YOUR LIFE:

North Korean armaments
A slow recovery in Europe
Transition in South Africa
Political uncertainty in Russia

FOLLOW THE WORLD EVERY DAY IN THE IHT

Subscribe now **44%** off the cover price and save up to

CALL US TOLL-FREE
AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 2703
BELGIUM: 078 11 7538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57
FRANCE: 05 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 51 58
GERMANY: 0130 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

Or send in the coupon below.

Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works. Print your classified message on the form below—minimum 3 lines—and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day Monday, February 14th and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Monday, February 21st. So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

Herald Tribune

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please run my Valentine message in the IHT on Monday, February 14, 1994.

☐ My check is enclosed ☐ Please charge my credit card account:

Cost: 3 lines 4 lines 5 lines
U.S.\$ 60.00 80.00 100.00
+ 18.60% VAT in EC COUNTRIES

Card account number: _____

Card expiry date: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/Country: _____

Tel./Fax: _____

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ Amex ☐ Diners

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 30. No abbreviations. Minimum space between lines.

FIRST LINE OF TEXT:

Country/Currency		12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE	3 months + 1 month FREE
Austria	A. Sch.	6,000	37	3,300
Belgium	B.Fr.	14,000	38	7,700
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,400	33	1,900
Finland	F.M.	2,400	40	1,300
France	F.F.	1,950	40	1,070
Germany	D.M.	700	32	365
Great Britain	£	210	32	115
Greece	Dr.	75,000	38	41,000
Ireland	Ir.	230	27	125
Italy	Lira	800,000	42	275,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	14,000	38	7,700
Netherlands	Fl.	770	40	420
Norway	N.Kr.	3,500	35	1,900
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	39	25,000
Spain	Pes.	48,000	34	25,500
Sweden	S.Kr.	55,000	34	27,500
Switzerland	S.Fr.	3,100	34	1,700
Switzerland	S.Fr.	3,500	28	1,900
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	24	335
Rest of Europe ex CEE	£	485	—	265
C.E.E. N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	£	630	—	345
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	£	750	—	430
Rest of Africa	£	900	—	495

* For information concerning hand-delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0190-84 05 05 or fax (069) 178 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):
☐ 12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).
☐ 6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).
☐ 3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).
☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access
Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.
CARD ACCT NO. _____ 28-1-94
EXP. DATE _____
FOR BUSINESS ORDERS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR VAT NUMBER:
IHT VAT number: R0747320211261
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss FAMILY NAME _____
FIRST NAME _____
PERMANENT ADDRESS: ☐ HOME ☐ BUSINESS _____
CITY/CODE _____
COUNTRY _____
TEL. _____ FAX _____

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46 37 05 51 - Tel: 33.1.46 37 93 61
This offer expires on March 31, 1994 and is available to new subscribers only.

Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



Vienna Intrigue: Who Has Real Sacher Torte?

By Mark Kurlansky

VIENNA — Now that Vienna has lost its role as the neutral city between the West and the Soviet bloc, there may not be many spy thrillers set in this formal old-fashioned stone-paved city. One of the few secrets left that anybody still wants to fight about is the Sacher torte.

In this capital of a great cake tradition the undisputed grande dame of Vienna coffee and pastry houses remains Demel's in the center of the old city, in its wood-paneled, mirrored, chandeliered rooms, some of the world's best desserts are served. Demel traces its origin to 1786 and claims to have 250 cookie recipes and 55 cake and pastry recipes secured in a vault.

Whether anyone is really trying to steal these recipes or not, keeping them secret is part of the legend. The staff consists of 105 employees, many highly specialized in such fields as pastry with yeast, chocolate work or meringues. Owned for two decades by a Swiss company, the house was recently sold to a German one.

While the company literature claims that the waitresses still speak a special Demel-created 19th-century grammatical form of German, it is sometimes difficult to get them to speak German at all since they are serving American and Japanese tourists much of the

time. When they do speak German it is usually a rather stark contemporary usage. They are busy.

But their pastry remains unequalled, marked by the willingness to make a clear statement with each dessert, sometimes going sweet, sometimes dry, sometimes a harsh belt of alcohol, sometimes mild and delicate. Sometimes heavy, sometimes light.

Comparisons with other houses are getting easier because the repertoire has gotten standardized. All the Konditoreien in Vienna offer apple strudel, the rum-soaked, fruit-filled Punschorte, the caramel-glazed, chocolate-cream Dobostorte, the chocolate-and-meringue Stefaniertorte. Each tried for its specialties, and by now, everything that has been deemed worthy has been copied by everyone else.

Most of this pilfering of ideas has been accepted in silence.

But the Sacher torte being not only Vienna's most famous cake, but one of its simplest, is a more serious issue. It originated at the Hotel Sacher. Edward Sacher started the hotel in 1876 and served supposedly the same chocolate cake his father, Franz, had invented as a 16-year-old apprentice half a century earlier.

But after the collapse of the empire, when aristocrats had lost their fortunes, the hotel went bankrupt and the Sachers' son sold the Sacher torte or — more importantly — the rights, to his friend Demel.

But new management saved the Hotel Sacher and soon there were two different versions, both called "original Sacher torte."

A Sacher torte is a plain, fairly light chocolate cake with apricot jam and chocolate glaze on top. At some point after World War I the Sachers decided the cake was too dry and began splitting it in the center and filling with additional apricot jam.

The fact that both versions claimed to be the "original Sacher torte" led to years of litigation interrupted only by the Nazis. In 1958 an Austrian court ruled that even though Demel's single-slab torte may be the original recipe, only Sacher has the legal right to use the word "original."

SO Sacher serves a two-layer cake with a chocolate circle in the icing asserting it is "the original" and Demel serves a single-layer cake with a chocolate triangle in the icing that grudgingly says, "Eduard Sacher torte erzeuget [produces] Ch. Demel's Sohn." Both package their Sacher torte for worldwide sales.

Meanwhile all of Vienna and half the Western world is making Sacher torten with varying degrees of success. Some do not even look like a Sacher torte. No one wants to fight about most of these imitations. After all any good baker should be able to make a good chocolate-covered chocolate cake.

"The recipe for the Sacher torte is not a secret," said Robert Palfrader, Sacher's res-

taurant director. "We won't give a recipe but it's not a secret. But it's a secret that it's not a secret. Don't tell anyone I said it's not a secret."

The only thing Sacher wants to fight about is the term "original."

"If you have it somewhere else and it's better, it's not original," cautioned Palfrader.

They are very serious about this. Someone on the Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich started calling their Sacher torte "original" and it took one week for word to get to Vienna. Tourists went to Sacher's and said, "But I just had an original Sacher torte in Zurich." Sacher always tracks down these rumors. They took the Swiss to court and won. They caught a baker in Japan saying "original" but the Japanese settled out of court.

Palfrader said if there is a secret to the 1,000 to 3,000 Sacher torten they crank out each day, it is fresh eggs from farmers, no chemicals, a top-quality chocolate made exclusively for the hotel by the Viennese firm Manner (famous for little chocolate pastry slices served all over Vienna under the name Mannerschutten).

At last the secret is out. Cakes and pastry, like all other cooking are as good as what you put into them.

Mark Kurlansky is a journalist based in Paris.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRALIA

Sydney
Opera House, tel: (2) 250-7777. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Claire Primrose/Maria Pollicina, Heather Begg, Kerry Elizabeth Brown, and Lonicavento's "Pagliacci," with Amanda Thorne/Oga Savina, Kenneth Collins, Lindsay Gaffney, Feb. 7, 10, 14, 19 and 22.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Johannes Museum, tel: 535-04-31, closed Saturdays. This new museum focuses on the relationship over the centuries between Jews and their surroundings in Austria and Europe. To Feb. 13: "The Freudians." Photographs of the International Conference of Psychoanalysts held in Lucerne in 1934. To April 10: "Kurt Schwitters der Bank Austria," tel: (222) 531-24, open daily, to Feb. 20: "Barock in Neapel." Paintings and sketches of the Neapolitan school of Baroque in the 17th and 18th centuries, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

BELOW

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

UNITED STATES

Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 577-8940, closed Sundays. To March 19: "Ansel Adams: The Early Years," 77 photographs, including some of his earliest work at Yosemite and lesser-known still lifes, portraits and cityscapes.

Fort Worth
Kimbell Art Museum, tel: (817) 793-3323, closed Mondays. To April 10: "Ludovico Carracci, 1595-1619: A Retrospective." An exhibit of the work of a master of Italian Baroque. His paintings show rhythmic patterns heightened by dramatic contrasts of light and shade. To March 13: "The Golden Age of Florentine Drawing." A survey of Florentine draftsmanship including compositional sketches, studies of individual figures and finished drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolomeo, Vasari and Francesco Salviati.

Los Angeles
Los Angeles County Museum of Art, tel: (213) 657-8000. To March 27: "Helen Levitt." A retrospective of 85 photographs from the late 1950s to the present, most of them devoted to New York City where the artist was born and still lives. Also includes photographs from the artist's visit to Mexico in 1941.

New York
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. To May 17: "Three Masters of the Bauhaus: Lyonel Feininger, Vasily Kandinsky and Paul Klee." Printed work by masters who taught at the Bauhaus during the 1920s. Includes Kandinsky's print portfolio "Small World," some of Klee's color lithographs and Feininger's woodcuts.

Stockholm
Royal Opera, tel: 06 24 82 40. Wagner's "Lohengrin." Conducted by Siegfried Köhler, with Gosta Winbergh, Anita Sold and Sten Wahlund. Feb. 1, 5, 12, 18 and 22.

Zurich
Kunsthaus, tel: 251-67-65, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 20: "Joseph Beuys." The installations, windows, murals, sculptures and drawings are exemplary of the multi-faceted German artist's work. He lived between 1921 and 1986.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

FRANCE

Nantes
Musée des Beaux-Arts de Nantes, tel: 40-41-65-65, closed Tuesdays. To April 25: "Tony Cragg: Dessins." Recent drawings by the British sculptor. The exhibition will travel to Saarbrücken, Germany and St. Gall, Switzerland.

Paris
Jeu de Paume, tel: 42-50-69-69, closed Mondays. To March 13: "James Bishop." A retrospective of the works of the American-born abstract painter, including 30 paintings on canvas and 62 drawings, spanning the years 1957 to 1987. The exhibition will travel to Münster, Germany.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, tel: 47-23-61-27, closed Mondays. To March 6: "Autour d'un Chef-d'œuvre de Matisse." Three versions of Matisse's painting "La Danse" are exhibited together for the first time. Also on display are 40 sketches and studies.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs, tel: 42-60-32-14, closed Tuesdays. To April 30: "La Faience de Delft." 200 illustrated earthenware pieces manufactured in the Dutch city of Delft in the 18th century. Includes plates and dishes, vases and decorative objects.

Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-50-50, closed Mondays. To April 18: "Egyptomania: L'Égypte dans l'Art Occidental 1750-1930." Egypt as a source of inspiration. Features 250 pieces, including paintings, furniture, sculpture and architectural projects showing the fascination of ancient

Wuppertal
Von der Heydt-Museum, tel: (202) 568-6231, closed Mondays. To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." 80 European masterworks from the National Art Museum in Bucharest.

Stockholm
Royal Opera, tel: 06 24 82 40. Wagner's "Lohengrin." Conducted by Siegfried Köhler, with Gosta Winbergh, Anita Sold and Sten Wahlund. Feb. 1, 5, 12, 18 and 22.

Zurich
Kunsthaus, tel: 251-67-65, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 20: "Joseph Beuys." The installations, windows, murals, sculptures and drawings are exemplary of the multi-faceted German artist's work. He lived between 1921 and 1986.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.



Helen Levitt photograph at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Egypt for Western artists. The exhibition will travel to Ottawa and Vienna.

GERMANY

Berlin
Staatsoper Unter den Linden, tel: (30) 203-544-94. Gluck's "Alceste," directed by Achim Freyer, conducted by Thomas Hengelbrock, with Vinson Cole, Anna Caterina Antonacci, Philippe Rouillon. Jan. 28, 31, Feb. 9 and 19.

Hamm
Gustav-Lübcke-Museum, tel: (203) 568-6231, closed Mondays. To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." 80 European masterworks from the National Art Museum in Bucharest.

Stockholm
Royal Opera, tel: 06 24 82 40. Wagner's "Lohengrin." Conducted by Siegfried Köhler, with Gosta Winbergh, Anita Sold and Sten Wahlund. Feb. 1, 5, 12, 18 and 22.

Zurich
Kunsthaus, tel: 251-67-65, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 20: "Joseph Beuys." The installations, windows, murals, sculptures and drawings are exemplary of the multi-faceted German artist's work. He lived between 1921 and 1986.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

London
Royal Opera House, tel: (2) 506-32-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Feb. 27: "Les Arts de la Librie. Esthétique, Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two centuries of the book, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

Brussels
La Mennaye, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1992 opera, directed by David Pountney, co-produced by Lloyds and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, Jan. 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

IRELAND

Dublin
Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel: 671-8665, closed Mondays. To March 24: "Josef Albers." Includes early Expressionist drawings, collages and abstract paintings by the German-born artist who settled in America after being a student and a teacher at the Bauhaus.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-8111, open daily, to Feb. 15: "Armando Testa." Posters and television commercials by the Italian graphic designer.

ITALY

Venice
Musée Correr, tel: (41) 52-06-288.

LIVE FROM THE BATTLEFIELD: From Vietnam to Baghdad, 35 Years in the World's War Zones

By Peter Arnett. Illustrated. 463 pages. \$23. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THIS is fame: While Peter Arnett was broadcasting from Baghdad for CNN during the Gulf War, delivering the news from the enemy capital that was heard and seen around the world, he learned from a Vatican reporter that the Pope wanted to meet him.

And this is fame of a different sort: "I tuned in to the BBC at daylight, and heard White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater call me a liar."

Now, in "Live From the Battlefield," his powerhouse book of war reportage, Arnett provides the unspoken details behind his controversial broadcasts. His book conveys what a commercial television report, especially a censored or self-censored one, cannot: the unvarnished discoveries and unrestrained emotions of a great reporter.

The title might be read for a double meaning. His broadcasts from Baghdad were "live," almost instantly transmitted via satellite to television screens halfway around the world, although an Iraqi censor checked his words beforehand.

There was never any concealment from the public: all his reports from the Rashid hotel were by the Iraqi. The second meaning is even more remarkable: After 35 years of combat reporting from Vietnam to Baghdad and beyond, Arnett is still alive to tell his story.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Richard Reeves, author and syndicated columnist, is reading "The W.P.A. Guide to the Oregon Trail," published by the U.S. government's Works Progress Administration during the Depression.

"I'm doing a text on reading the Oregon Trail, so I'm catching up on the work they did in the 1930s. It's giving me a picture of what it looked like then."

(Kenneth N. Cukier, IHT)

charming and even modest individual, who was determined to be where the action was and to bring out only the truth of what he saw.

After Vietnam, trying to report the truth became a comedy of war; in later U.S. military actions — Grenada, Panama, the Gulf — every effort was made to keep the U.S. press away from the battlefield. Inevitably, Arnett's probing coverage got him into trouble with the authorities and certain other journalists: from American generals in Vietnam, to hawkish columnists, to KGB strongmen in Moscow, to presidents and their spokesmen.

It's a close call, but Arnett doesn't consider himself a war lover. Here's how he explains himself in the first sentence of his book: "I have a rule never to do anything dangerous for fun."

It would be a mistake for the reader to turn immediately to the exciting war stories from Vietnam, which Arnett covered for The Associated Press, and then to his famous reporting for CNN from Baghdad. "Live From the Battlefield" turns out to be a fascinating autobiography as well, the story of a young man growing up in New Zealand, a descendant of English pioneers who intermarried with Maoris. He says that because of his

Polynesian blood and his upbringing, he was "culturally unanchored, disoriented by my mixed heritage."

The young Peter Arnett, strongly supported by his Anglican parents, became a scholar, won prizes in Bible study, discovered he was a loner and began to dream. His wanderlust was usually inspired by the pursuit of his latest girlfriend.

He started to write for small newspapers in New Zealand, then moved on to The Bangkok World in Thailand, where he covered every kind of story, from boxing to a nostalgic Somerset Maugham.

For a while, Arnett lived a rather fictional life himself, sharing the mistress of a high-ranking government official. That was one way of getting political news.

In 1960, Arnett's glamorous newspaper career scaled a peak in Laos, where he discovered the freedom of being a stringer for the news agencies. He became a full-time correspondent for AP in Indonesia, honed his political skills and in 1962 moved on to the half-hidden war in Vietnam, escalated by the Kennedy administration.

For a few years, Arnett covered stories in the United States as a special correspondent. But he was back in Saigon when it fell in 1975; he refused to leave, and gives a wonderful account of how the AP office was protected when the North Vietnamese soldiers arrived.

He quickly discovered that one of his part-time photographers had been a Vietcong agent for 10 years. Arnett continued to file from occupied Saigon, foreshadowing his feat in Baghdad for CNN.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal is from the Reisinger Board-a-match Team Championship at the Fall Nationals in Seattle in November. The normal contract was three no-trump, and a club was led to the ace. When the suit was returned, South finessed the ten, lost to the queen, and won the third round with the king.

There was a chance that East held the heart queen, so one declarer crossed to the spade king and led a small heart. East put up the queen and led the diamond four, putting South to the test. Finessing would have been a wild gamble, so he put up the ace and hoped to score four heart tricks for a total of nine.

The play of the heart jack revealed the sad truth in that suit, and South continued by cashing the spade queen, the spade ace and the heart ace to reach this ending:

NORTH			
♠ K	♥ 9	♦ 8	♣ -
WEST			
♠ -	♥ -	♦ K	♣ 97
SOUTH			
♠ -	♥ -	♦ Q 86	♣ -
EAST			
♠ A K 4	♥ A K 9 7 5	♦ J 3	♣ -
WEST			
♠ 7 5	♥ 4	♦ K 10 7 3	♣ Q 9 7 6 5
EAST			
♠ 10 9 6 3	♥ Q 10 8 6 2	♦ J 4	♣ A 4
SOUTH (3)			
♠ Q J 8	♥ J 3	♦ A Q 8 6 5	♣ K 10 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South 1♠, West 1♥, North 1NT, East 2NT. South led the club six.

WELCOME WITH A SMILE!

to 27 destinations in 23 countries and 3 continents

Genuine care for your safety and comfort.
Delicious dishes, delectable cuisine to touch the heart of the most discerning passenger.

Welcome to a whole new world!
A world of smiles and friendliness.



KARACHI KUALA LUMPUR KUWAIT LONDON MUSCAT

Thyssen Plunges Into Loss But Company Sees Improvement This Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Thyssen AG on Thursday posted the worst annual results in its postwar history, but said it expected an improvement in the current year.

The diversified steel and machinery concern reported a loss of 994 million Deutsche marks (\$568.6 million) in the 1993 financial year, which ended Sept. 30, and said it was omitting its dividend. A year earlier it had made a profit of 350 million DM and paid a dividend of 6 DM a share.

Thyssen's 1993 loss was the worst for the company in 40 years and was "characterized by the high loss at the steel division," the chief executive, Heinz Kriwet, said. Thyssen Stahl AG, the steelmaking unit, reported a net loss of 1.234 billion DM for the financial year, more than four times the year-earlier level.

The finance director, Heinz-Gerd Stein, said that excluding its steel operations, Thyssen had an operating profit for the year of 744 million DM. He did not give com-

parative figures. Mr. Kriwet said the group expects earnings in the current level to be above year-earlier levels. Sales for the three months ended Dec. 31 rose 1.2 percent to 8.1 billion DM.

But the company still was in the red, he said, as heavy losses in the steel unit continued to dominate results. He declined to say whether the company would post a profit for the 1993-94 year.

However, Mr. Kriwet said, "We have reasons for being optimistic in the medium term, not in the context of general economic expectations, but because of measures which we have taken and most of which are taking effect." Those measures include job cuts.

On Sept. 30, the company employed 136,975 people worldwide, down 7 percent from a year earlier. On Dec. 31, that figure had sunk to 133,862 people, down a further 2.3 percent.

Usinor Loss Widens
The French steelmaker Usinor-Sacilor said its 1993 net loss grew to a record 5.8 billion francs (\$977 million) from 2.4 billion in 1992, wider than the company's November forecast of 5.0 billion francs, wire services reported from Paris.

Sales fell to 75.4 billion francs from 87 billion.

The company also said that it was maintaining its forecast of a loss this year of 2 billion francs, based on unchanged demand.

Financial Director Robert Hudry said recovery was mainly expected to be achieved through higher steel prices and further cost-cutting. (AFP, Reuters)

More Woes For German Automakers

The Associated Press

BERLIN — German automakers reported more bad news Thursday, with Audi saying it must slash workers' pay by 10 percent, BMW announcing a 7.5 percent sales drop last year, and the industry as a whole predicting stagnation in 1994.

Battered by Germany's recession and weak export markets, the auto industry shed 70,000 workers to a total of 650,000 as production slumped 23 percent last year, said Achim Diekmann, head of the German Automobile Industry Association.

Sales in the sector fell 20 percent to 189 billion Deutsche marks (\$108 billion) in 1993, Mr. Diekmann said.

Bayernische Motoren Werke AG said Thursday that it made a profit last year, although it did not say how much. It said sales in 1993 were 28.9 billion DM, down 7.5 percent from 1992, and production was down 9.2 percent.

Audi AG's unprofitable parent, Volkswagen AG, won agreement from staff last year to go to a four-day week. Audi may now be on a similar road.

Production at Audi dropped 30 percent last year, and the company needs to cut its wage costs by 10 percent, said a spokesman, Karl-Heinz Rumpf. He said talks had begun with a workers' group on cost-cutting.

Turkish Devaluation Unsettles Markets

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Turkish stocks tumbled and money markets were unsettled on Thursday after Prime Minister Tansu Ciller effectively devalued the lira by almost 12 percent.

The central bank knocked 11.97 percent off the dollar value of the lira on Wednesday night after Ms. Ciller met for eight hours with her top economic officials to discuss the money crisis. The bank set its daily dollar rate at 17.250 lira, compared with 15.186 lira on Wednesday.

The lira ended on Thursday at about 17.650 to the dollar.

The Turkish currency hit trouble 10 days ago when excess liquidity flowed into foreign currencies. Efforts by the central bank and treasury to staunch the flow by hoarding interest rates failed to calm markets alarmed by the downward drift of Turkey's credit rating by two U.S. agencies.

Ms. Ciller's decision to devalue reversed assurances she made last week that people dashing for foreign currency would lose and investors in the lira would win.

Istanbul's 69-share index plunged 8.6 percent in the first 90 minutes on Thursday. It ended 7.64 percent lower at 19,513.60, down 1,615.04 points from Wednesday and down about a third from its record high of 28,883.61, reached Jan. 13.

The central bank also said it would impose liquidity requirements on the nondeposit liabilities of banks, including foreign currency deposits and asset-backed securities. It raised its discount rate to 56 percent from 48 and abolished reserve requirements on deposits.

The central bank also scrapped a rule under which banks had to inform it two days in advance before changing deposit rates.

Big state banks responded swiftly by increasing their one-year lira deposit rates on Thursday to 88 percent from about 74.

Brokers said they expected the market to stabilize after it had digested the central bank measures to defend the lira.

"The market was ready for a devaluation. There may be some psychological falls but it will recover quickly," said Metin Dizdar, assistant general manager of Birikim brokers.

Exporters, whose goods will become more competitive abroad, were nonetheless concerned about the devaluation. "Although we accept that devaluation will constitute a driving factor for export, we are concerned that most inflation will create negative impacts in the short term," Okan Ozgic, chairman of Turkey's exporters assembly, said.

Germans Cite Optimism on Russian Debt

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Thursday that Russia wanted a speedy resolution to its debt problems.

Deutsche Bank chairs a committee of banks owed money by Russia. The committee's chairman, Christian Vontz, held talks with Russian officials, including Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

Deutsche Bank said there was a clear will on the Russian side to push debt negotiations forward. Talks will be resumed as soon as possible, the bank said.

The talks, aimed at rescheduling \$26 billion of bank debt owed by the former Soviet Union, have been held up because of legal problems. The banks want Russia to waive its sovereign immunity.

Metallgesellschaft Keeps To Forecast on Oil Losses

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG, the German metals and manufacturing conglomerate, said Thursday that the unwinding of its oil-futures positions was going better than expected. The company said it would be able to keep to its estimate of a 1.5 billion Deutsche mark loss from the oil trades.

The company has said it faces a loss of up to 1.5 billion DM (\$859 million) on top of a revised 1.8 billion DM loss for the business year ended last Sept. 30.

The company said the liquidation of oil futures positions in New York is continuing faster than planned. "This doesn't refer to the size of the loss, but to rapidity and smoothness" of unwinding the contracts, a company spokesman said.

The new management, under Karl-Josef Neukirchen, informed the supervisory board about the terms of a 3.4 billion DM rescue package approved by more than 100 creditor banks earlier this month and the status of the oil-futures contracts.

Metallgesellschaft said Thursday that it had scheduled a press conference for Feb. 22, and analysts expect the company to describe its plans to sell various units in greater detail. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Bank of France Sets a Long-Term Target for Money Growth

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Market expectations of an imminent cut in French interest rates were dashed Thursday when the newly independent Bank of France announced no change in its monetary policy.

The bank for some time has been in a situation where managing interest rates via the supply of money conflicted with stabilizing the value of the franc against the Deutsche mark.

"Trying to manage both internal and external targets can be contradictory," a Paris banker observed, "and the bank is saying that its short-term priority remains focused on the currency."

In spelling out its 1994 aims, the

Bank of France did innovate in establishing a four-year objective for money supply growth of 5 percent. Such targeting at other central banks is usually done on an annual basis with growth set in range, such as 4-to-6 percent now used by the Bundesbank.

"It's clear that the bank's newly formed Monetary Policy Council did not want to box itself in," said Bernard Godeau at Nomura Securities. "It would have risked being damned if it had set no target, and risked looking silly if it was seen to be missing the target."

"It's clear that the council wants lots of flexibility in formulating policy," he added. "The growth—or lack of it, in the monetary agree-

gate—is not going to be a constraint on policy."

Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez said that "the central bank has spelled out a long-term framework rather than a short-term operating principle."

The bank's problem is that its M-3 measure of money supply last year badly missed the 4-to-6.5 percent target by shrinking 1.6 percent. Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the central bank, spelled out unusual factors responsible for the shortfall, such as the government's privatization program and the huge "Balladur" bond.

He said the bank "will continue to analyze the factors affecting M-3 growth very closely" but, given the current shift away from holding

cash into longer term securities, will also "carefully monitor" changes in total domestic debt.

This measure, which includes public and company debt, has the advantage of not being affected by changing patterns in investors' behavior, the bank governor said.

"The medium-term trend in M-3 growth should be in the order of 5 percent," he said, adding that "this figure is arrived at by combining noninflationary real GDP growth potential of 2.5-to-3 percent and potential inflation of no more than 2 percent."

"The resulting nominal GDP growth potential will be used to monitor total domestic debt, which will be singled out as an extremely valuable indicator," Mr. Trichet said.

EU Bank Increases Loans

The European Investment Bank, the financing arm of the European Union, increased investment loans in 1993 by 15 percent and could do much more if sound projects were available, the bank said in Brussels on Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported.

It lifted lending to 19.6 billion Ecu (\$21.56 billion), up from 17 billion Ecu in 1992. In 1993, it lent 17.7 billion Ecu for projects within the EU, and 1.9 billion Ecu outside.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12 Month High/Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

TODAY'S

REAL ESTATE

MARKETPLACE

Appears on Page 13

PERSONALS

SACRED HEART OF JESUS St. Jude, Thank You for the most wonderful holiday season and all the blessings you have given us. NE.

THANK YOU ST. JUDE and Sacred Heart of Jesus for prayers answered. I'll keep you in my heart.

MAIL ORDER

BUFFALO BILLS 1993 AFC CHAMPIONS Order 1993 AFC CHAMPIONS Bowl Apparel New! For information: Tel: 716-392-2000 Fax: 716-392-7750

MOVING

INTERDEAN INTERNATIONAL MOVIES FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 39201400

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S.!

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (In New York call 212 752 3890)

Herald Tribune

ESKORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

LONDON PARIS ESCORT AGENCY CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

UK 071 589 5237

FERRARI

LONDON ESCORT AGENCY MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

071 823 4456

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service Available Worldwide Tel: 212-752-7776 New York, USA Major Credit Cards & Checks Accepted

CHRISTINE

New Escort Service in Zurich Tel: 071/770190 - 7 days

NEW POLICE VITA

Escort Service, Paris & London Call London 081-664-9927

GENEVA • MISS • PARIS

Escort agency 346 00 89 credit cards

CHIC OF MAYTAIN

Escort Services London 071 229 2000

PARIS & LONDON

ESKORT & GUIDES • EXCLUSIVE

Escort Service London 071 394 5145

VIENNA • ZURICH • PRAGUE

EXCLUSIVE CARDS • ESCORT SERVICE Call Vienna (+43 1) 322 11 32

CHERSEA ESCORT SERVICE

31 Beachcroft Place, London SW3. Tel: 071 384 6315 Established 18 years.

DIANNA

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE

Amsterdam & Brighton. 7 days, London/Hatfield. Telephone 0620 629234

LONDON LUSURE ESCORT SERVICE

Europe. Tel: 071 493 1020 or 0956 307916

CHIC OF MAYTAIN

Escort Services London 071 229 2000

PARIS & LONDON

ESKORT & GUIDES • EXCLUSIVE

Escort Service London 071 394 5145

VIENNA • ZURICH • PRAGUE

EXCLUSIVE CARDS • ESCORT SERVICE Call Vienna (+43 1) 322 11 32

CHERSEA ESCORT SERVICE

31 Beachcroft Place, London SW3. Tel: 071 384 6315 Established 18 years.

DIANNA

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE

Amsterdam & Brighton. 7 days, London/Hatfield. Telephone 0620 629234

LONDON LUSURE ESCORT SERVICE

Europe. Tel: 071 493 1020 or 0956 307916

CHIC OF MAYTAIN

Escort Services London 071 229 2000

PARIS & LONDON

ESKORT & GUIDES • EXCLUSIVE

Escort Service London 071 394 5145

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

FOREIGN

Table of foreign exchange rates and other international market data.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including oil, metals, and agricultural products.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

INDEXES

Table of major stock market indices including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and others.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

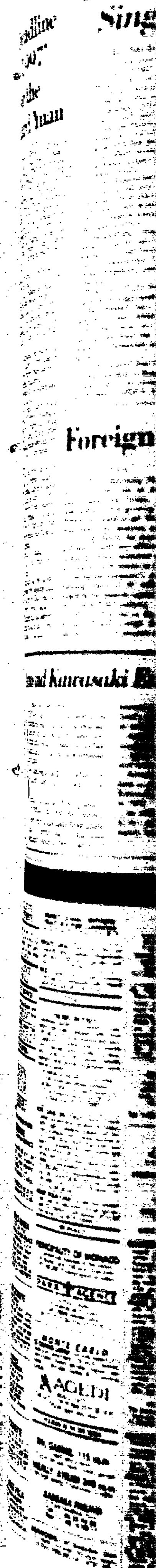
DISK

Table of disk prices and other computer-related market data.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Amgen	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Boeing	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Chrysler	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Eastman	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Genentech	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Intel	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Johnson	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Merck	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Microsoft	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	Novartis	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Pfizer	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Roche	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schering	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2
120	110	Schwarz	1.20	4.8	15	115	110	112	+2



'Deadline Is 1997' For the Hard Yuan

Reuters
HONG KONG — China may have little choice but to make its yuan currency freely convertible by the time it regains Hong Kong in 1997, the colony's de facto central bank governor said Thursday.

With Hong Kong set to keep its exchange control regime after the handover, Beijing would be almost powerless to stop a free market in yuan springing up in the territory, said Joseph Yau, chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

Beijing abolished its official exchange rate on Jan. 1 in favor of a "managed float" based on rates at quasi-free market swap centers.

Economists said full convertibility was still far off and only selected enterprises have access to the swap centers, which are carefully regulated.

But Mr. Yau said Beijing would be forced to allow a free market within the next three years unless it imposed internal exchange control barriers between Hong Kong and the rest of the nation.

"They don't really have much time," he said. "There is nothing to stop a market in renminbi being established in Hong Kong after 1997," he added, unless Beijing "restricts the flow of renminbi to Hong Kong."

Hong Kong will keep the Hong Kong dollar as its currency after it becomes a Special Administrative Region of China on July 1, 1997. But under Beijing's "one country, two systems" formula, it will also keep its free port character that allows free conversion and flow of foreign currencies.

"In a way this is the deadline for convertibility of the renminbi," Mr. Yau said.

Mr. Yau said he had mentioned this to Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji last year. Mr. Zhu, who is also governor of People's Bank of China, the central bank, had seemed surprised by the idea but had promised to study it, Mr. Yau said.

Singapore Stocks Leave Forecasters at Odds

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — After tumbling 7.5 percent from an all-time high on Jan. 4, Singapore stocks are advancing again. However, fund managers and brokers offer sharply differing views on how the market will perform in coming weeks.

Jardine Fleming Research Ltd. is telling potential investors in its latest survey of Singapore that the recent sell-off provides an excellent buying opportunity for selected bank, property, ship-repair and consumer stocks.

"We believe the market's correction will be short-lived and that one benefit is a reduction in speculative activity as punters lick their wounds," said Lim Hwee Hua, research manager in the company's Singapore office.

She said that foreign institutions were expected to be net buyers of Singapore equities in 1994 because of the market's solid fundamentals, low downside risk, a strong Singapore currency and political stability.

However, Crosby Securities is telling its clients to strongly underweight Singapore. The company says that while it ranks Singapore "well ahead of other regional economies" on a long-term basis, we do not feel that the unduly good macro-fundamentals justify current valuations.

Crosby asserts that both economic and earnings growth in Singapore are slowing, interest rates are rising and Singapore's stock market, relative to others in the region is gradually becoming less attractive.

The Straits Times Industrial Index closed Thursday at 2,286.28, up 30.81 points or 1.37 percent for the day. Its peak on Jan. 4 was just under 2,472.

Jardine Fleming predicts that the index will be testing new highs by the second quarter and that Singapore will be one of the top performing Asian markets in 1994. The index gained 59 percent in 1993.

well behind the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and Taiwan.

The plunge in the overheated Malaysian stock market this month dragged Singapore down as well because over half of Singapore's daily trading activity is in Malaysian shares.

A recent increase in prime lending rates of up to one-half of a percentage point by three of Singapore's four major local

banks ended a two-year downward trend in interest rates, unnerving some investors.

"While such increases had been anticipated, they will nevertheless dampen market sentiment short term," said Sim Chye Hoon, a senior analyst at Peregrine Securities Singapore Pte.

There is also nervousness about plans by the government to increase compulsory retirement savings for all residents.

The release of the annual budget next month and the introduction of a 3 percent tax on goods and services in April is also causing some unease. The tax is expected to result in a one-time increase in the inflation rate of between 1 and 2 percent.

John Engle, research director at Smith Barney Shearson H.G. Asia (Singapore) Pte., said that while the fall in stock prices over the past few weeks had caused a heavy shakeout of retail investors, most institutional investors were "sitting tight."

He said that earnings of publicly traded companies in Singapore were likely to increase by just over 15 percent in 1994 and by 16 percent in 1995. That compares with 12.5 percent last year.

"Although the current phase of consolidation could last for a few months, we are quite bullish on the outlook for the Singapore market in the latter part of the year," Mr. Engle said.

The U.S. Embassy, in a report on the Singapore economy, said that the gross domestic product was likely to expand by between 7 and 8 percent in 1994 after adjustment for inflation of just under 4 percent.

Kuala Lumpur Leads Asia Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's benchmark stock index soared 4.37 percent on Thursday as investors bid up shares after a fall triggered by central bank measures to quell speculation.

Other major Asian markets were higher, as well, except for the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Tokyo's 225-share Nikkei index lost 1.29 percent to close at 18,891.79 points as domestic investors showed unwillingness to buy until Japan's political uncertainties were dispelled.

In Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan and South Korea share prices all finished sharply higher after recent losses.

The weighted price index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange soared 3 percent, to 6,022.39 points, on hopes that the government would soon lift its \$5 billion ceiling on stock investments by foreign financial institutions, analysts said.

The composite index of the Seoul ex-

change, recently reined back by govern-

ment market-cooling measures, galloped ahead 1.46 percent, to a four-year high of 907.44. Analysts said investors were bullish on blue chips because they stood to gain most in the economic expansion forecast for the coming year.

In Kuala Lumpur, the stock exchange's Composite Index gained 4.93 points, to 1,074.24.

Moves in the last couple of weeks by Bank Negara, the central bank, to discourage speculation in the ringgit by foreign investors have contributed to the Kuala Lumpur market's sharp fall.

The rebound Thursday was assisted by comments from Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamed, who told the state news agency Bernama: "If you look at Malaysian companies you will find that they are doing very well. In fact, some of them are doing better than some of the giant companies in the rest of the world." (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Foreign Investors Salivate at Samsung Heavy Listing

Reuters

SEOUL — Samsung Heavy Industries Co. will list on the Seoul stock market on Friday, helping meet some of the growing foreign demand for hard-to-get South Korean blue chips, analysts said.

Samsung Heavy, the shipbuilding and heavy machinery affiliate of the Samsung Group, launched an offer of 15 million new shares on Dec. 17, asking the company's total outstanding shares to 40 million and enlarging the paid-in capital to 245 billion won (\$302 million).

"SEH will be listed on the market on Jan. 28 and foreign investors can buy up to 10 percent of total

outstanding shares," a Korea Stock Exchange official said.

Analysts said the Samsung Heavy listing will prompt a fresh influx of money from overseas investors who have been watching the market's bull run from the sidelines and are frustrated by a 10 percent limit on foreign investment in any one stock on the Seoul exchange.

"I expect strong interest, especially from foreign investors as they are keen on acquiring shares in the Seoul bourse," said John Wadell of Barclays de Zoete Wadd Securities.

The subscription price for the initial public offer was 10,000 won per share, making a prospective 1994

price-earnings multiple of five times.

Many believe Samsung Heavy will start trading at around 30,000 won, given the frantic demand from domestic and foreign investors for fundamentally attractive companies.

"The company is the only play on the booming shipbuilding industry available to foreign investors at the moment. There is also a name value attached to being a Samsung Group affiliate," said David Kim of Schroders Securities.

The only publicly traded shipbuilder is Hanjin Heavy Industry Co., under Korea Stock Exchange supervision after years of losses.

Keith Nam, representative of H.G. Asia, said he expected few subscribers to Samsung Heavy shares would be willing to part with their money until the price reached the 40,000-won level. He added that valuations justify a short-term price appreciation to 50,000 won.

"They are listing at the best time with investors longing for expensive blue chips," said Chye Jong Hoon, general manager of Lucky Securities.

Upon Samsung Heavy's listing, the stake held by five other Samsung units will drop to 48.9 percent from 70.9 percent, of which 22.5 percent is held by South Korea's

largest electronics maker, Samsung Electronics Co.

Shares available in the market will therefore amount to about only 50 percent of the total, as the old shareholders are not expected to liquidate their holdings.

Samsung Heavy forecasts calendar 1994 net profit rising to 102.5 billion won from an estimated 86.8 billion won in 1993. That would imply a forecast of earnings per share of 2,092 won.

Mr. Kim, predicting slower margins this year because of lower-priced ship orders obtained in 1992 and 1993, estimated earnings per share of 1,985 won.

Armco and Kawasaki Ending Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Armco Steel Co., the unprofitable joint venture between Armco Inc. and Kawasaki Steel Corp., is seeking U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission approval to make a public offering of 67 percent of its capital, a Kawasaki official said Thursday.

Armco Steel is planning to raise \$15 million by selling 15.75 million shares at \$20 a share, the official said.

Officials of Armco Inc. said the offering would result in the U.S. company's exit from the venture.

According to news reports, Kawasaki Steel plans to buy Armco Inc.'s 50 percent stake in the joint venture and subsequently reduce its own stake to 23

percent once the public offering is finalized. Armco Steel's employee shareholding group would continue to hold a 10 percent stake in the company.

Armco Steel will also launch a \$275 million bond issue in the U.S. market to raise funds needed to repay bank borrowings and outstanding pension contributions, the Kawasaki official said.

Armco Steel, which produces flat-rolled carbon steel at plants in Middletown, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky, had an operating loss of \$419.9 million in 1992.

In 1992, Armco Inc. reported an equity loss of \$234.1 million from the venture. A year earlier, its equity loss was \$119 million.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

Philippine Executive Still Seeking Philseco

Reuters

MANILA — A Philippine businessman, John Gokongwei, asked the Securities and Exchange Commission Thursday to block shares sales of two units of Singapore's Kappel Corp. The company, which is planning to raise 800 million pesos (\$29 million), along with Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., are seeking a stake in Philippine Shipyard & Engineering Corp.

Mr. Gokongwei's JG Summit was part of a consortium bidding for Philseco last year, but lost the deal when Kawasaki exercised its option to top his 2.03 billion peso bid.

Baring Mutual Fund Management S.A.

Registered Office: Luxembourg
13, rue Goethe
L.C. Luxembourg B30 669

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of Directors of Baring Mutual Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg, Company of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, held on 18 January 1994, it was resolved to pay an interim dividend of US\$3 per share payable on 28 January 1994 to shareholders on record on 25 January 1994, with an ex-dividend date of 26 January 1994.

Paying Agent:
Bank of Bermuda (Luxembourg) S.A.
13, rue Goethe
L-1637 Luxembourg

Board of Directors

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

PORTUGAL We seek investor partner to buy plot of land to construct apartments in central Lisbon. Good opportunity for stable place. Contact: 00351-21-497245.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES
Prestige: Newly General Rental House. 100 sqm, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 200 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRANCE 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

JOHN TAYLOR

THE HOUSE OF THE FRENCH RIVERA
DOUBLEDOWN
Cap Martin, 5 miles from Monaco. Magnificent villa, 400 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

NICE - FRENCH RIVERA

LAST ROW - SEA VIEW
Top class villa, 400 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

CANNES CROISSETTE

Superb 4/5 room villa, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE VILLA

4/5 room villa, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

NEUBLY, BOIS

Luxurious 5 bedroom villa, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FOUR, 250 SQ.M.

French villa, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

LEFT BANK

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

WEST PARIS

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

BOULOGNE - SERRE RIVERA

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARK AGENCY

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

MONTE CARLO

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

AGED

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARIS & SUBURBS

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

BRUSSELS attractive 2 bedroom, full equipped, garage, 100 sqm, 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRENCH RIVERA

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

APARTMENTS IN CENTRAL LONDON

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

USA RESIDENTIAL

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

BREATH-taking VISTAS

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

DOUGLAS ELLMAN

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FLATOTEL

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARIS

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARIS

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

PARIS LA DEFENSE 1

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Embassy Service

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

74 CHAMP ELYSEES

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

GERMANY

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

SWITZERLAND

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

ST. MORITZ - Switzerland

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

NEW LUXURY FLATS FOR SALE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Foreigners can buy.

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

C.I.A. IMMOBILIARE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Mr. Pichler

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

*****BAVARIAN oasis awaiting discovery*****

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

SWITZERLAND

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRANCE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

GREAT BRITAIN

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

CAMBRIDGE U.K.

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

appears every

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRIDAY

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

COMMERCIAL & INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

BUSINESS CENTER

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

YOU SAW THIS AD.

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

MARGARITA - TAX FREE ISLAND

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRANCE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

GREAT BRITAIN

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

CAMBRIDGE U.K.

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

appears every

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

FRIDAY

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Investor's Asia

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Very briefly:

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Help! Which markets should I invest in?

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

For further details

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

on how to place your listing contact:

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Patrick Falconer in London

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

Herold Tribune

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel: 033 285 7255.

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 100 sqm garden. Tel

SPORTS

Speed Makes the Difference in the Cowboys' Miserly Defensive Unit

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — As reporters smothered quarterback Troy Aikman and running back Emmitt Smith, who swarmed around wide receiver Michael Irvin and quizzed the offensive coordinator, Norv Turner, it was easy to think of the Dallas Cowboys as a team built solely around a great scoring machine.

Actually... "Our offense sells tickets," Smith said with a smile. "Our defense wins championships."

He may be exaggerating a bit, but his point is accurate. The Cowboys have one of the best quarterbacks in the National Football League and perhaps the best running back. No wide receiver, except maybe Jerry Rice, makes more big plays than Irvin.

Yet when you ask the Buffalo Bills, and the teams that have been flattened by the defending Super Bowl champions this season, it's a quick, deep and talented defensive unit they keep talking about. It's a defensive line that rotates

seven players and wears offensive lines down by the third and fourth quarters. It's smallish linebacksers that are fast enough to cover running backs and tough enough to take on tight ends. It's two outstanding coverage cornerbacks. When the Cowboys ripped the Bills, 52-17, in last January, Aikman and Irvin had big days. And the defense forced nine turnovers. That defense was the No. 1-ranked unit in the NFL in 1992, and this season it is one of the reasons the Cowboys are 10-point favorites to become the sixth team to win consecutive Super Bowls.

But it is easy to argue that defense isn't what it used to be. "It's been a lot harder this year," defensive tackle Russell Maryland said. "People have been real critical of us. They say we're not the same, we don't have the same desire, that kind of thing. I know we have the same character and talent and that's what counts. That's what got us here. Say what you want about Emmitt Smith, Troy Aikman, Michael Irvin — they're great players — but when it comes down to it, defense is just as important."

In a season in which they found out why it is so difficult to win back-to-back championships, the Cowboys fell from first to 10th in total defense. Defensive end Charles Haley, perhaps their single most unstoppable player, has been slowed by muscle spasms all season and will probably play only in spot situations, mainly on passing downs, on Sunday. Maryland, their best lineman against the run, is playing on a severely sprained ankle.

Still, if teams believe it is easier to score on the Cowboys this season, it is actually harder. Despite the injuries and the slip in rankings, the Cowboys still allowed six fewer touchdowns. The 21 touchdowns were the fewest ever allowed by a Dallas team, and only one other NFL team — the New York Giants, with 20 — was harder to score against.

The defense allowed one touchdown or none in 12 of 16 games, and after a season-opening loss to the Washington Redskins, it gave up 16 in the final 15 regular season games. After that opening loss, the Dallas defense allowed 11.9 points per game.

Smith and the Dallas offense deserve some of the credit for that success, since the Cowboys hog the ball for 31 minutes a game and keep their defensive players fresh. And since they score so often, opponents often find themselves playing catch-up, which allows the Dallas defense to gamble more.

"The best thing we have going for us is a bunch of defensive linemen who do different things," Maryland said. "An offense can't get into any kind of rhythm with the things they're trying to do. If I'm in there a while, then Leon Lett comes in, it's a completely different style. An offensive lineman has to wonder: 'Who's coming at me next?'"

"Do I like coming out at times? Well, put it this way: I like going to the Super Bowl, and I've been to two in a row."

It is not a classically designed strategy. As a 195-pound defensive end at the University of Arkansas, the Cowboy coach, Jimmy Johnson, learned that speed can be as effective as strength in some cases. He took the same phi-

losophy into his coaching career during college stops at Pittsburgh, Iowa State, Oklahoma and, as a head coach, at Oklahoma State. Speed was the signature skill of all his University of Miami teams, and when he came to the NFL, he saw no reason to change.

"I've always believed in speed," Johnson said. "Our philosophy has always been to attack the line of scrimmage. This worked well with the dominant players we had at Oklahoma and at Pittsburgh. Then at Oklahoma State, when we didn't have as talented a group, we found we had to play a more aggressive style."

The Cowboys' outside linebackers, Dixon Edwards and Darin Smith, are small by NFL standards, and Haley and Maryland are both undersized at their position. So is defensive end Tony Tolbert, who had 7½ sacks. Defensive end Jim Jeffcoat, one of the leftovers from the Tom Landry era, had six.

"It's the wave of the future," Maryland said. "A lot of teams have been trying to do it since we had some success."

The Cowboys might have guessed this would be a tougher year when their popular defensive coordinator, Dave Wannstedt, became coach of the Chicago Bears a few days after last year's Super Bowl.

Still, the Dallas defense is coming off two big-time playoff efforts against the Green Bay Packers and San Francisco 49ers. Neither team ran much against the Cowboys and the Dallas cornerbacks — Kevin Smith and Larry Brown — allowed virtually nothing to some first-rate wide receivers, including Green Bay's Sterling Sharpe and San Francisco's Rice.

"One thing we try to do is take the wide receivers out of the game," Kevin Smith said. "If you do that, your front seven can be more aggressive. The linebackers can be so much more aggressive against the running game and the quick passing game."

"We don't get the recognition of some other defenses," he said, "but we're in the Super Bowl for a second straight year. That speaks for itself."

Can Thomas Run Past Dallas? Only Behind the Bills' Front 5

By Timothy W. Smith

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — It took about three seconds for Thurman Thomas to surmise just what, against the Dallas Cowboys this Sunday, it would take for him to duplicate last week's 186-yard, three-touchdown game against the Kansas City Chiefs.

"It's not up to me," he said. "It's up to my offensive line."

And with that Thomas, a multiple threat as a quick, shifty runner and sure-handed receiver out of the backfield, deftly sidestepped a thorny question and loaded a boulder the size of Mount Rushmore on the shoulders of his front five blockers for the Super Bowl.

But the way that they have played through the playoffs, they might be able to carry the burden and help Thomas do something that he has not done since the Bills' first Super Bowl: rush for more than 100 yards.

Thomas had 135 yards on 15 carries against the New York Giants in Super Bowl XXV. The next

year, he got 13 yards on 10 carries against the Redskins. And last year, in the 52-17 loss to the Cowboys, Thomas got 19 yards on 11 carries. But the Bills fell behind so quickly and turned over the ball so often that Thomas was rendered virtually useless.

The Bills do not want that to happen again. This is not the same group that played in last year's Super Bowl. The biggest difference is that Will Wolford, the Pro Bowl left tackle, signed with the Indianapolis Colts as an unrestricted free agent. So, now they got John Fina at left tackle, Glenn Parker at left guard, Kent Hull at center, John Davis at right guard and Howard Ballard at right tackle. Parker has replaced Jim Ritcher, who started last year's Super Bowl at left guard.

Parker was asked to characterize the offensive line.

"Well, if you had to pick a word, 'big eaters,'" he said.

Maybe that is why, in lieu of the Rolex watches that running back Emmitt Smith gave his Cowboy of-

fensive lineman, Thomas decided to go in a different direction to reward his blockers.

"He gave us a roast," said right tackle Howard Ballard.

"No, a roast, Ballard said. "Like with people that get together to tell jokes about you."

Earlier this season, the offensive line did not have the Buffalo offensive line coaches rolling in the aisles. First, they had to replace Wolford. They chose Fina, a first-round draft pick in 1992.

"I was a little skeptical about losing Wolford," Hull said. "In our offense, the left tackle is probably the toughest job. We throw a lot. You're blocking the best pass rusher, week in and week out. My hat's off to John Fina. He's done a heck of a job. He was a center last year. That's a big step going from center to left tackle."

"He faced some of the best pass rushers in training camp. He passed every test. Derrick Thomas, Pat Swilling, Chris Dooleman. Those are Pro Bowl players. He passed the test on all those. I wasn't worried one bit when the season started."

But then the Bills had some injuries and Parker played both tackle and guard. He was not comfortable because of all the shuffling, and in the last five games of the season the team put him at left guard. Hull said the group has got better since it had become more stable.

The five are definitely coming off their finest performance of the season. The Chiefs used a defense designed to take away the Bills' passing attack. So the Bills' coaches changed the blocking scheme to take advantage of the fact that Kansas City had just one linebacker on the field. One result was 186 yards rushing for Thomas.

"Last week we ran a lot on the corners," Hull said. "We got on our primaries pretty good. I don't know if you can be successful doing that against the Cowboys. Their team speed is incredible. They run well. That makes it awfully hard to do those types of things."

Thomas agrees with Hull, but hopes the offensive line has another good game in the storehouse.



Thurman Thomas was strained to get 19 yards on 11 carries against the Cowboys last January.

"Dallas has a great front, like Kansas City," Thomas said. "I think Dallas's front four is a little bit more active and aggressive than the Kansas City front four. The yards might be a little tougher, but hopefully the offensive linemen and center Kent Hull can make all the right calls and have some lanes opened up for me."

"I don't think we'll be able to accomplish what we accomplished last week. But hopefully we can get there to keep them off balance with the run and the pass."

Civil-rights leaders wrote to the NFL's commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, in December requesting that it not be flown during the Super Bowl. The NFL has declined to get involved, claiming it is a local matter.

Black legislators in the state House of Representatives and Senate have introduced legislation this year to change the flag because a portion of it contains what they consider to be a racist symbol, the Confederate battle emblem.

The state flag has been a source of contention for years in Georgia.

THE SUPER BOWL ON TV

The Super Bowl on Jan. 30 (Jan. 31 in Asia) is to start at 2:18 GMT and, according to the National Football League, will be telecast in the following countries:

EUROPE
Austria: Premiere, Eurosport.
Belgium: Canal Plus, TVCF, Eurosport.
Bulgaria: Bulgarian National TV.
Czech Republic: Czech Television, Eurosport.
Denmark: Sonnet TV2, Eurosport.
England: Channel 4, Eurosport.
Finland: Eurosport, Channel 3.
France: Canal Plus, Eurosport.
Germany: Premiere, Eurosport.
Greece: Eurosport.
Hungary: Eurosport.
Indonesia: Channel 4, Eurosport.
Italy: Telepiù 2, Eurosport.
Liechtenstein: Canal Plus.
Luxembourg: Eurosport.
Monaco: Canal Plus.
Netherlands: RTL 4, Eurosport.
Norway: Sonnet TV2.
Poland: Telewizja Polska, Eurosport.
Portugal: SIC, Eurosport.
Romania: Televiziunea Romana.
Russia: Ch. 6 (Moscow).
Slovenia: Eurosport.
Spain: Canal Plus, Eurosport.
Sweden: Sonnet TV2, Eurosport.
Switzerland: Premiere, Eurosport.
Turkey: Eurosport.

ASIA/PACIFIC
Australia: ESPN International, ABC.
China: ESPN Int'l, Oriental TV.
Hong Kong: HKTV, ESPN International.
Indonesia: ESPN International, RCTI.
Japan: NTV, NHK, Sumitomo.
Malaysia: ESPN International, Radio/TV Malaysia.
New Zealand: ESPN Int'l, Sky Media.
Philippines: ESPN Int'l, World 21.
Singapore: ESPN International, SBC.
Thailand: ESPN International, TV3.
Taiwan: ESPN International, Videoland.

MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA
Israel: ESPN International, Cable ICF.
Kuwait: ESPN International, Kuwait TV.
Saudi Arabia: ESPN Int'l, Cable OES.
South Africa: ESPN Int'l, Cable MNET.

AMERICAS
Argentina: ESPN Int'l, Telepost.
Brazil: TV Bandeirantes, ESPN Int'l.
Canada: Global (English), RDS (French).
Czech Republic: ESPN Int'l, Ch. 4.
El Salvador: ESPN Int'l, Canal Dos.
Jamaica: ESPN International, CVM.
Mexico: Televisa.
Panama: ESPN Int'l, Televisa.
Trinidad-Tobago: ESPN Int'l, AVAM-TV.

*These networks are providing live commentary from the Super Bowl. ESPN International will provide commentary in English, Mandarin and Spanish, as appropriate.

In the following countries, the game will only be carried live, on the ESPN International satellite sports network:

ASIA-PACIFIC
Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, French Polynesia, Futaba, Guam, India, Laos, Macao, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Caledonia, Palau, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rora, Sri Lanka, U.S. Samoa, Vietnam and parts of the former Soviet Union.

AMERICAS
Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bonaire, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts, St. Christopher, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, Wallis.

MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA
Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and the British Overseas Territories.

The Armed Forces Network television channel, based in Frankfurt, will broadcast the game live. AFN can be seen in hotels in some major cities that are within the range of AFN transmission towers. In Belgium, AFN television can be received in the Brussels area but only on NTSC multistandard television sets. In Italy, AFN is available in the Pisa area, on multistandard sets. The AFN's telecasts in Britain are carried out on closed circuit.

The Far East Network will broadcast the game live in Japan, but only on closed circuit on U.S. military bases. The Far East Network will broadcast the Super Bowl live and is available at most hotels in Seoul.

AFN radio in Europe will broadcast the game on the frequency of 98.7 on the FM band and the frequencies of 87.3, 110.7, 114.3 and 148.5 on the AM band. The network, no longer broadcasts on shortwave, but can be received on the L-band of 1537 megahertz on the international maritime satellite system.

The U.S. military's Far East Network will broadcast the game live on radio of the AM frequency of 810. It, too, no longer broadcasts on shortwave, but can be received on the L-band of 1537 megahertz on the international maritime satellite system.

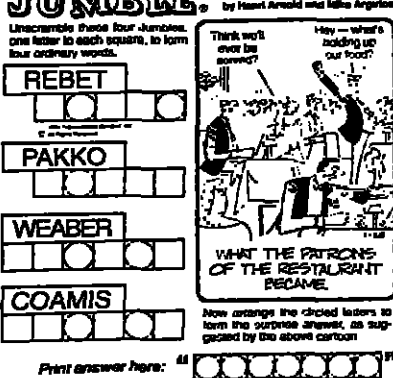
Comparing the 2 Teams

REGULAR SEASON	PLAYOFFS	POSS. TIME (avg)	20:56	27:38
OFFENSE	THUNDERDOLPHINS	THUNDERDOLPHINS	THUNDERDOLPHINS	THUNDERDOLPHINS
GAMES (Win-Loss)	12-4	12-4	12-4	12-4
FIRST DOWNS	322	314	322	314
Rushings	128	117	128	117
Passing	172	176	172	176
Penalty	23	23	23	23
YDS GAINED (net)	3415	3260	3415	3260
Avg per Game	284.6	271.7	284.6	271.7
RUSHING (net)	2161	1940	2161	1940
Avg per Game	180.1	161.7	180.1	161.7
Yards per Rush	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
PASSING (net)	3454	3317	3454	3317
Avg per Game	287.8	276.4	287.8	276.4
Yards per Pass	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4
Completed	317	304	317	304
Pct Completed	64.7	61.2	64.7	61.2
Yards Gained	3617	3555	3617	3555
Sacked	22	31	22	31
Yards Lost	143	218	143	218
Had Intercepted	4	18	4	18
Yards Opp Ret	67	174	67	174
Opp TDs on Int	0	0	0	0
PUNTS	56	74	56	74
Avg Return	10.3	6.4	10.3	6.4
Returned for TD	3	4	3	4
KICKOFF RETURNS	26	45	26	45
Avg Return	21.1	16.6	21.1	16.6
Returned for TD	0	0	0	0
PENALTIES	94	61	94	61
Yards Penalties	744	638	744	638
Fumbles Lost	33	26	33	26
Opp Fumbles	16	17	16	17
Opp Fum Lost	14	24	14	24

DENNIS THE MENACE



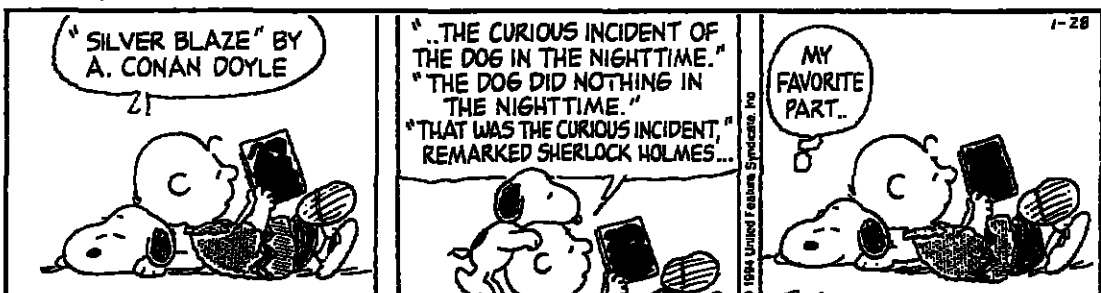
JUMBLE



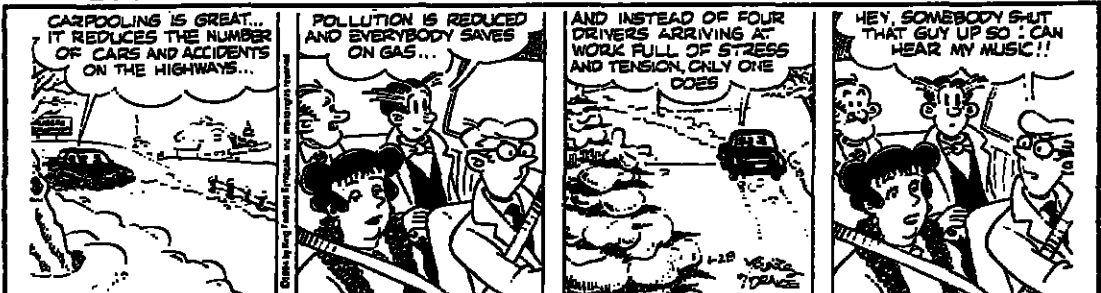
TO OUR READERS

Hand delivery is now available. Just call (42) 23 502. Independent Albanian Economic Tribune.

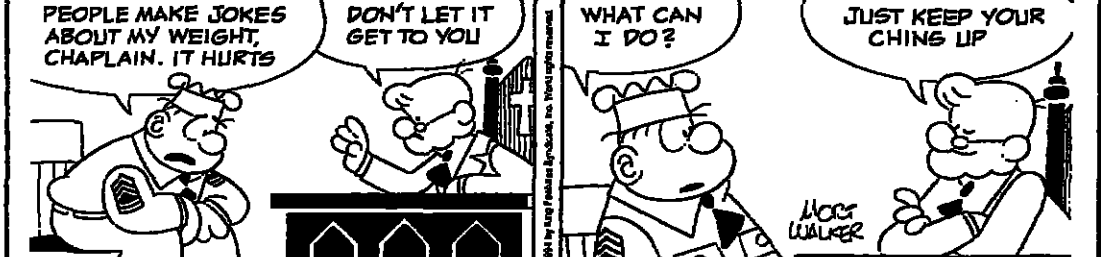
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



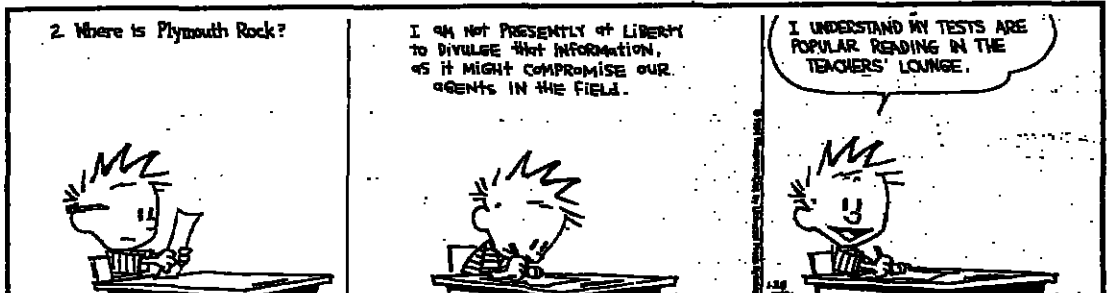
BEETLE BAILEY



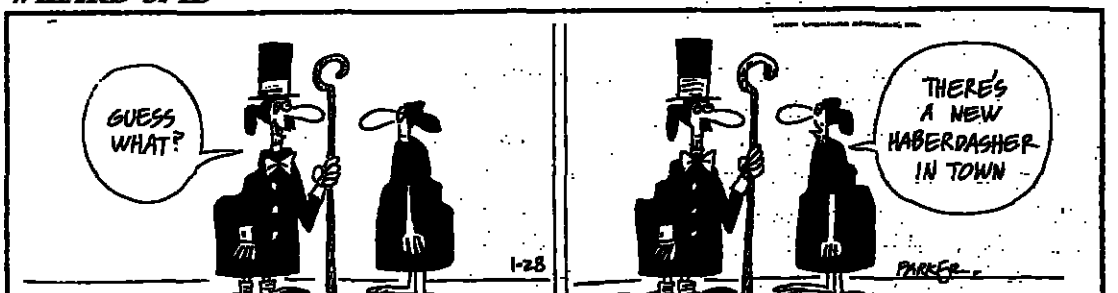
DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



